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## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart., M.P., after having been presented on Tuesday, at Elland, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with an illuminated address, subsequently, in addressing an open-air meeting of his constituents, referred to the lamented death of the illustrious Earl of Beaconsfield, and said that, however they might distrust the political principles of the deceased statesman, they should honour his high abilities and his exertions as a public servant through a long life; and they must all of them be proud to belong to a country where a man born under such disadvantages as he had, by sheer dint of his abilities, had raised himself to be the Prime Minister of England and a peer of the realm.

I declare that, after wading through column after column and page after page (the great bulk of which had evidently been "pigeon-holed" for a very long time) of journalistic panegyrics, biographies, leading articles, deathbed *ana*, and what not, concerning the sagacious political leader, brilliant novelist, and most amiable man who has just passed away, I can find no public utterance more sensible, more comprehensive, more fully to the point, and more generously just than the few words spoken at Elland, in the West Riding, by Sir Matthew Wilson, M.P. It is refreshing to read those words, amid avalanches of verbiage and "pigeon-hole" padding.

Whigs and Tories, Liberals and Radicals, alike admired and were proud of Lord Beaconsfield; and among the masses of the common people his very sobriquet of "Dizzy" attested his personal popularity. But we must wait a considerable time before his place in political history can be definitely and dispassionately adjudicated upon. As a man of letters his contemporaries have long since judged him. He will principally be remembered, I should say, as the brilliantly intellectual son of the learned Isaac D'Israeli; but for literature as a vocation Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, was not fitted. Personally kind to authors, he could take no serious view of literature as a calling full of difficulty, anxiety, and responsibility. He regarded authorship as a means towards an end. To his erudite father authorship was an end towards the achievement of which all possible means were to be subordinated.

By those who were privileged to enjoy his intimacy, due justice will, it is to be hoped, be done to the extreme sweetness, cordiality, and placability of his character. Notwithstanding all the bitter things which he could say, and which, on occasion, he said, I suppose that very few public men have ever made fewer personal enemies than Benjamin Disraeli during a long, long life had made.

I find, always with reference to Lord Beaconsfield, in one of the daily papers the following extraordinary, yet not incredible, statement:—"There were proposals, also, of tempting articles of diet; and it is a fact that one gentleman, who suggested transfusion, made offer of his own blood for the purpose." I call the statement extraordinary, but not incredible, for the reason that, you will remember, similar suggestions and self-sacrificing offers were made at the most critical period of the illness of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It is the modern fashion to ridicule "emotional" enthusiasm; but these "transfusion" offers (possibly made by readers of Mr. Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt") were prompted, evidently, by the most generous of motives, and demand respect.

There is much in the career and the personal character of Lord Beaconsfield to remind us of William Pitt; and by the side of the "transfusion" story may without impropriety be placed an equally curious one bearing on the last moments of "the Pilot who weathered the Storm," which is to be found in Earl Stanhope's "Life of Pitt." It is therein stated that on Jan. 6, 1806, "a Mr. South arrived at Putney from town in a chaise, bringing a vial of hartshorn oil, a spoonful of which he insisted on Mr. Pitt taking, as he had known it recover people in the last agonies. Remonstrance as to its certain inefficacy was useless; and on Sir Walter Farquhar saying that it could be of no detriment a couple of spoonfuls of the oil were poured down Mr. Pitt's throat. It produced no effect but a little convulsive cough."

On what may be termed the "Carlyle Controversy" there has appeared, in the current number of the *World*, a remarkably clever and, on the whole, impartial, article, one passage in which, however, cannot be allowed to remain unchallenged. Says the *World*, "He was always essentially the author of the uneducated. Clerks, shopmen, third-rate journalists, and young men from Scotch Universities read him with delight." If, instead of "Thomas Carlyle" the writer in the *World* had written "Charles Dickens," there would have been some sense in the passage which I have quoted; seeing that the writings of Dickens could be understood and delighted in by the educated and the uneducated alike. But it is next door to the impossible, I should say, to take "delight" in an author whose language is mainly incomprehensible to the reader; and to an "uneducated" person—who need be neither a clerk, a shopman, a third-rate journalist, nor a young man from a Scotch University to be so uneducated—a page taken at random from Carlyle would be not much more intelligible than a page of the *Iliad*, in Greek. The "uneducated" classes (by whom, of course, I do not mean the illiterate ones) fail, as a body, to admire Thackeray. His satire is too subtle, even his nomenclature is too recondite, to be comprehended by the vulgar. And let this patent although somewhat humiliating fact be borne in mind. Twenty years ago the "uneducated" classes of English readers were found to be but lukewarm admirers of Sir Walter Scott.

A cheap weekly periodical enjoying an enormous circulation having passed into fresh hands, the proprietors thought that they could render their journal more attractive, and at the same time more instructive by making some of the most

favourite romances of the Wizard of the North the staple of their fiction. The experiment, if I remember aright, was begun with "Ivanhoe," the weekly instalments of which were illustrated by sumptuous designs from the pencil of Sir John Gilbert. Sad to relate, the circulation of the periodical steadily and seriously declined; and, after a few months, the well-meaning experimentalists were glad to sell the journal back to the original proprietor, who forthwith made a clean sweep of the Abbotsford romances, and reverted to novels of the good old "uneducated" type, such as "Sophy Fothergill; or, the Odd Fellow's Niece," and "Peerage and Prodigy; or, the Maniacal Marchioness." With the help of these edifying fictions, the periodical soon regained its immense circulation. I wonder how the proprietor would have fared had he treated his readers (with the author's permission) to a weekly dose of Carlyle.

There is nothing new under the sun. In the always entertaining *World*, just quoted, I read the following:—

Cinderella only got as far as a glass slipper; but Miss Fanny Davenport, the American actress, is having made for her a glass dress. It will have a long train of woven glass, and will be elaborately trimmed with glass lace. The texture, it is averred, will have the appearance of a fine French satin, only much more brilliant.

If my memory serves me correctly, about eight-and-thirty years ago, in an extravaganza, "Cherry and Fair Star," at the old Princess's Theatre, a then popular burlesque actress and charming singer, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, wore a glass dress. The fabric, of rich white-and-crimson brocade, came from Messrs. Sewell and Cross's, and had been manufactured for them to serve as material for curtains. The "glass dress" worn by Mrs. H. P. Grattan had a surprisingly brilliant effect on the stage; but the poor workwomen in the wardrobe of the theatre told me that they cut their fingers somewhat severely while dealing with the stuff. It had to be taken up very tenderly indeed. By way of experiment (if you are curious in finger cutting), just try to handle one of the pretty little polychromatic glass-woven mats which they make at Murano, near Venice.

Mem.: The next time you go to Havana bring home to the adored one of your heart a couple of "pine-apple" dresses. These fabrics, woven from the fibre of the pine-apple leaf, are what the aesthetes created in the imagination of Mr. Du Maurier and Mr. Burnand would call "quite too utterly lovely."

My good friend, Mr. Richard Edgecumbe, draws my attention to a note in the current issue of *Notes and Queries*, from which it would appear that the Great Cham of Literature, Dr. Samuel Johnson, condescended on the 7th October, 1756, to "boo" to Mr. Hector, of Birmingham, in soliciting subscriptions for the great lexicographer's new edition of Shakespeare. I had seen the passage to which Mr. Edgecumbe alludes in some remarkably interesting and till now unedited letters of Dr. Johnson; but the tone in which he asks for Mr. Hector's assistance reads more like a good-humouredly authoritative demand than an obsequious request. He seems to be aware that the service would be done even before it was required. Do you not remember that charming story of La Fontaine the Fabulist. The great man under whose roof La Fontaine had, during many years, lived as an honoured guest died or came to grief. I forget the precise nature of the catastrophe; but the author of the "Contes" found himself without a home. Another great nobleman, meeting the poet in the street, expressed his sympathy, and told him that he must in future reside in his (the second grandee's) house. "I was going thither," replied the good La Fontaine. There was no "boozing" here; yet, what a superb compliment was conveyed in that "j'y allais."

That was not a very decorous controversy which raged in the newspapers between the Homœopaths and the Allopaths. Having myself a maximum of faith in the surgeon who can cut off my leg and mend my head—within a moderate extent of fracture—if somebody batters it with a bludgeon, and a minimum of faith in physicians, eminent and otherwise, who diametrically differ among themselves as to what is really the matter with a sick man and how he ought to be treated (I had once, in the course of an illness of seven months' duration, three very eminent physicians, and they successively subjected me to three totally distinct and antagonistic modes of treatment), I have not taken any very great interest in the squabbles between the learned Doctors Sangrado, Purgon, and Thomas Diaforius. On the other hand, I have been perusing with avidity a little book, published in the year 1846 (G. Bowron, Oxford-street), called "A Manual of Homœopathic Cookery, by the Wife of a Homœopathic Physician." Is this manual still in print, I wonder; and are its recipes yet followed in homœopathic households?

It is odd to note in a work on dietetics such a highfown passage as this:—

The dulcet notes of a distant flute, heard in the stillness of midnight, raise the heart to feelings of rapture, or melt it in holy fervour; but the same tones fall unnoticed on the inattentive ear, amid the rude and unceasing din of busy day.

This is a corollary to the dietetic axiom laid down by Hahnemann in his *Organon*, that, owing to the smallness of the doses in homœopathic treatment, everything having any medicinal action must be excluded from the diet and regimen, in order that the influence of the minute doses may not be disturbed by the extraneous medicinal irritant.

From her recipes the Homœopathic Physician's wife wholly excludes pepper and onions; although Hahnemann did not insist on their absolute rejection. He only recommended that they should be sparingly employed (*Chron. Krankh. Ed. I.*, p. 134). The only sauces allowed by the lady for fish are a little plain mushroom ketchup, soy, or plain butter sauce. No vinegar and no mustard in sauces. No salmon allowed; and no shell-fish save oysters, with which the solitary condiment to be tolerated is a little sauce. No Yarmouth bloaters; no kippered herrings. No pork. No wild duck, and no *pâté de foie gras*.

*No raw vegetables are to be eaten.* Farewell, then, a long farewell, to the crisp lettuce, the curly *barbe à capucin*, the sooth-ing lettuce, the dulcet beetroot, the fascinating cucumber, the smiling tomato salad with its delicate sub-acid flavour! Although the employment of tea is unreservedly condemned by Hahnemann, the Physician's wife sees no harm in the use of "a weak infusion of good black tea." A very woman! Chocolate into the preparation of which spices have entered is relegated to the "Index Expurgatorius;" and, as a substitute for coffee, we are counselled to roast whole barley, rye, or maize, with a very little butter, grind it, and prepare it like ordinary coffee. "It has very much the taste of the real Mocha," blandly observes the authoress, "without its injurious effects."

Abiding, myself, by the old-fashioned regimen (pepper and onions—may your shadows never be less), I intend the week after next to put my household on a strictly homœopathic regimen. At length I shall be even with my old enemy the Family Grocer, and make the pork butcher and he that vends prime Wiltshire bacon know that there is such a being as Nemesis. I wonder what my household will think of the following recipe for kidney soup:—"Cut one large beef kidney in pieces; put it in a gallon of water, and let it boil two hours; take out the kidney and strain the soup; replace the meat, and season with a little salt and a tablespoonful of soy."

Hahnemanian students will remember that the Mighty Master also forbade the use of liqueurs, punch, strongly scented flowers in a room (farewell the floral decorations of our dinner tables!), old cheese, pickles, woollen garments near the skin, lying long in bed, *enervation from the perusal of meretricious romances* (farewell to our "Wednesday Book Box!"), gambling, over-exertion, and *excessive parsimony*. As regards the last prohibition, score one for the Founder of Homœopathy.

Touching sauces, here also is an old friend with a new face, and as puzzling a pedigree as ever, who, to my bewilderment, turned up the other day as I was referring to the late Dr. Granville's "St. Petersburg." In Vol. II., p. 363, I read:—"The Marchese Caraccioli, who was a great gourmand, and spent several years in England as Ambassador from Naples, used to observe, with reference to English cookery, 'Il y a en Angleterre soixante sectes religieuses différentes et une seule sauce, le melted butter.' Quel pays!" To how many more or less witty gourmands, beginning with Voltaire, has not the saying been ascribed?

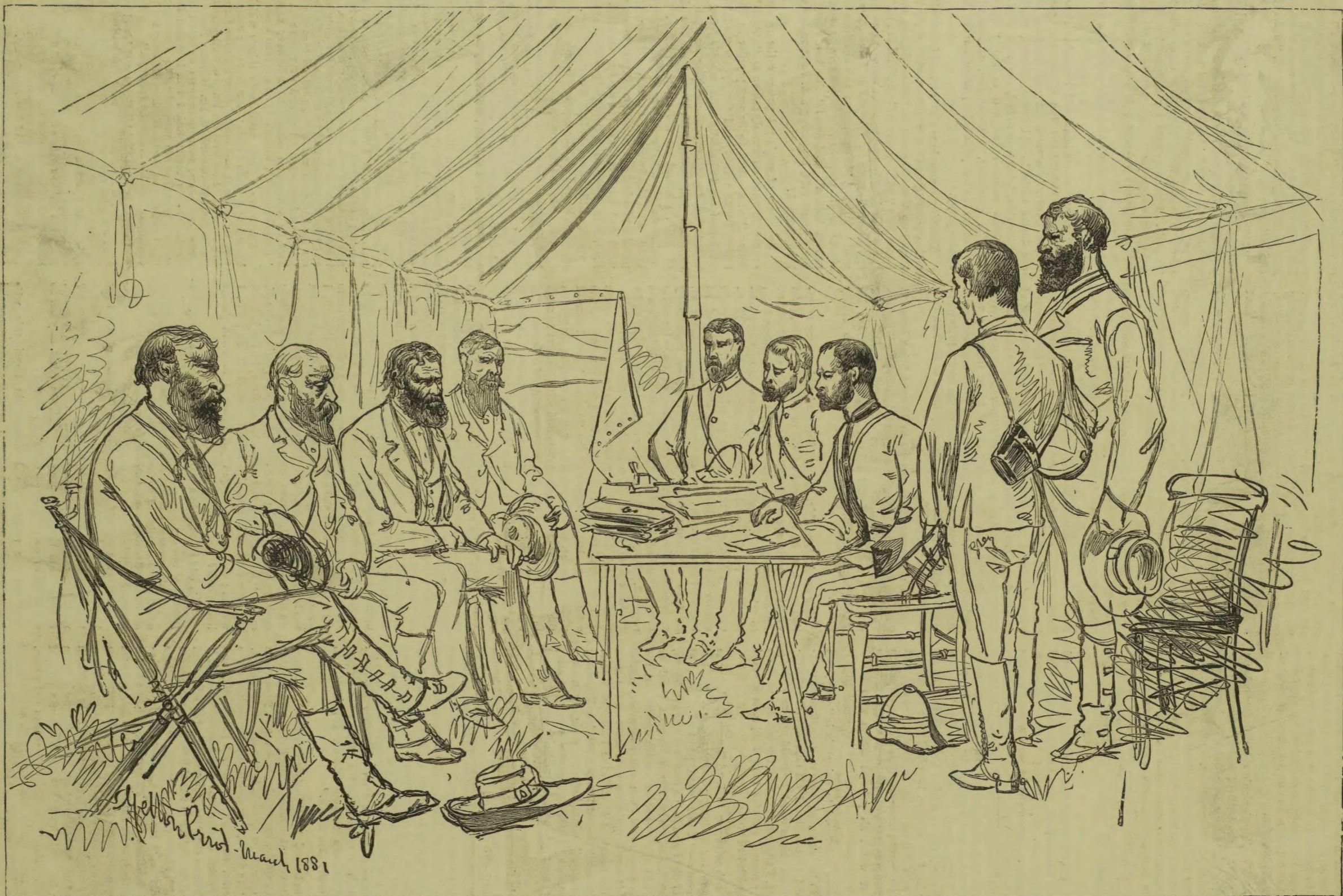
Do lovers of music yet preserve the remembrance of an exquisitely pathetic melody known as "Pestel" or "Pestel's Hymn," which used to be very popular in English musical society between thirty and forty years ago? I do not know whether I am technically right in saying that "Pestel" is, next to the beauteous and touching musical setting of the sixteenth and seventeenth verses of the First chapter of Ruth, (*Entreat me not to Leave Thee*), the longest of modern melodies. It sounds as though it were never coming to an end. The hymn of Pestel was, I have heard, the composition of a Russian nobleman of that name, who wrote the words and music in his cell in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, at St. Petersburg, the night before his execution for high treason, a little more than half a century since. When, in the morning, he and his fellow-conspirators were brought out to be hanged, and the victims were ranged beneath the gallows-tree, with halters round their necks, the stools on which they stood were pushed from beneath their feet; and they were thus left swinging; but in Pestel's case the rope broke, and he fell to the ground. As the executioners were raising him and adjusting a fresh halter round his neck, he was heard to mutter, "Stupid Country, where they do not even know how to hang!"

This story with the melody to boot was recalled to my memory when, a day or two since, I was reading in the *Times* an account of the execution of the assassins of the Tsar Alexander II. That I might not have to see these wretched criminals strangled, I came away post-haste from St. Petersburg. I have had to see too many murderers and murderesses judicially done to death in my time; and I intend to see no more hangings, if I can help it. But, to judge from the account in the *Times*, the Russian Jack Ketch is fully as stupid now as he or his predecessor was fifty years ago. The exhibition is said to have been one of the most revolting ever witnessed; and the executioner and his assistants bungled horribly. Some say the hangman was drunk; others that the friends of the prisoners had secretly corroded the ropes with oil of vitriol. Pestel's murmured complaint naturally recurred to me—"Stupid Country; where they do not even know how to hang."

There are a great many more things which they do not know how to do in Russia; but there are some which they do very well indeed, and much better than the things are done in this country. I see that the Duke of Sutherland, accompanied by the Marquis of Stafford, Dr. William Howard Russell, and other gentlemen, were passengers on board the Cunard s.s. *Gallia* for New York; and I find it stated that the distinguished travellers are proceeding to America "on behalf of the London and North-Western Railway for the purpose of examining into the American railways."

I sincerely hope that his Grace and his eldest son and the genial Dr. W. H. Russell may have what the Americans term "a good time of it" in the States; but looking at the fact that the London and North-Western Railway have a very intelligent agent in New York City, I fail to see what benefit can accrue to the exalted company whose habitat is at Euston from the holiday trip of a party of noblemen and gentlemen who will be run over the different lines in the directors' cars, and will be treated, everywhere, with the splendid hospitality so characteristic of the Americans. Now that we have Pullman Cars and the Westinghouse brake in England, there is absolutely nothing to be learned from the American railway system save and except the practice of checking luggage: the feasibility of adopting which practice here I gravely doubt. The speed on the American railways is, as a rule, dismally slow; the ordinary cars (the Pullmans are perfection) are hideously uncomfortable; and the refreshment-rooms are simply abominable. Russian railway travelling is, on the other hand, thoroughly comfortable, and even luxurious. Let the Duke and Dr. Russell take a trip from Berlin to St. Petersburg next winter and report on their experiences.

G. A. S.



Boers.

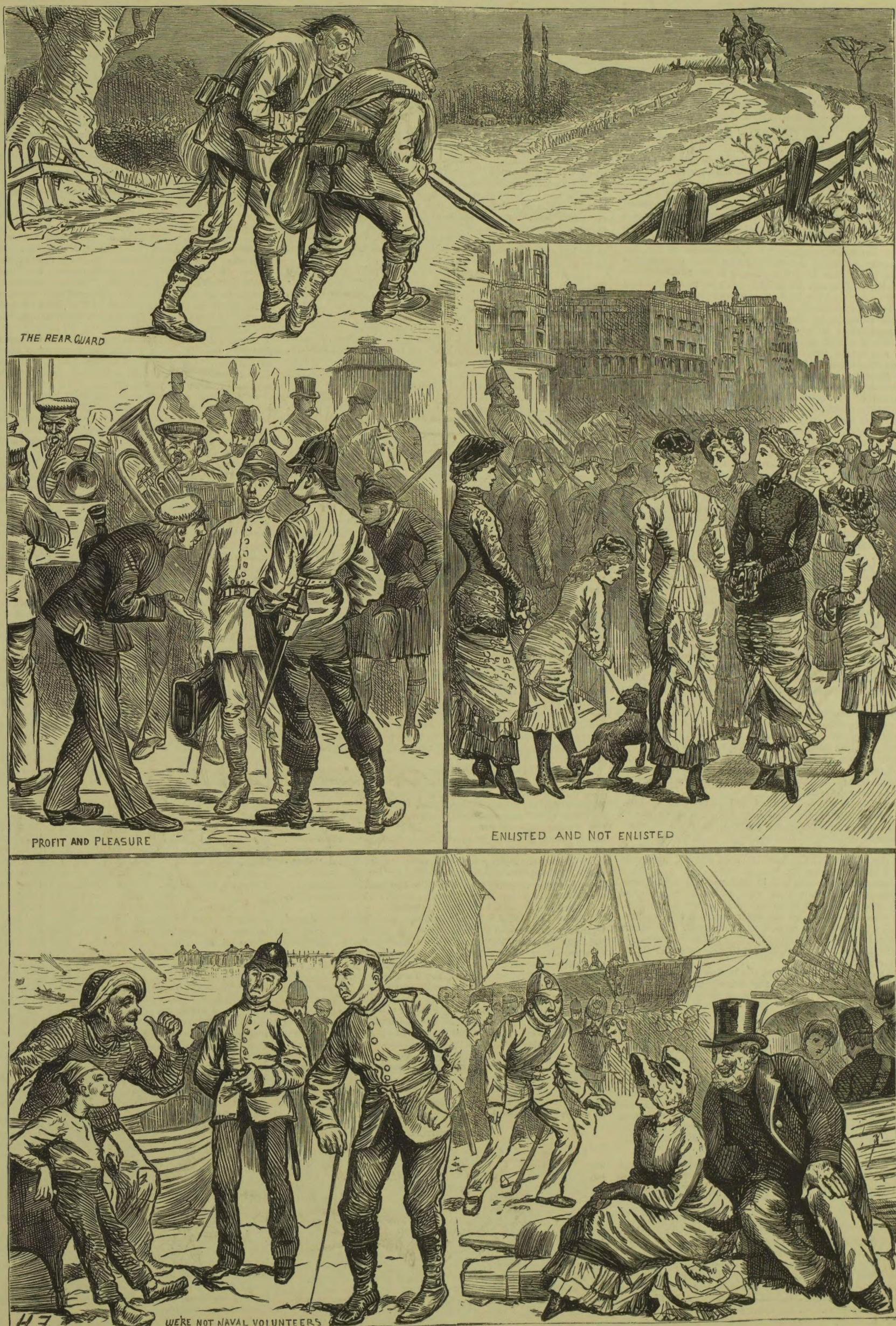
Commandant P. J. Joubert.

Aides-de-Camp. General Sir Evelyn Wood.

Interpreter.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR: MEETING OF SIR EVELYN WOOD AND COMMANDANT JOUBERT TO ARRANGE THE ARMISTICE, MARCH 9.

FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 410.



## THE ASSASSINS OF ALEXANDER II.

Our Special Artist at St. Petersburg made, at the trial, sketch portraits of the six Nihilists, four men and two women, concerned in the murder of the late Emperor of Russia. We gave, in our last week's publication, a long account of the trial, which occupied three whole days, ending on Sunday morning, the 10th inst. The prisoners were Nicholas Sheliaboff, Sophie Perofskaya, the mining engineer Kibaltchik, Hesse Helfmann, a Jewess, and Gabriel Michaeloff and young Reesakoff; the two last-named having actually carried the explosive shells to kill the Emperor. Sheliaboff, Kibaltchik, and the young woman Perofskaya, had made full statements of the plot, in which they bore the contriving and managing part. The substance of these narratives and explanations of the leading conspirators was given in our journal on the 9th inst.

The Judges, having deliberated several hours upon their verdict, during the night of Saturday, the 9th inst., pronounced all six prisoners guilty; and sentence of death was then passed on all of them, which was formally announced in court on the Monday afternoon. The young woman Helfmann, being with child, her execution has been deferred. The other five prisoners were hanged last Friday morning, in the open space called the Semenofsky Plain, near the Tsarskoe Selo railway station.

Some characteristic details are given as to the manner in which the condemned prisoners passed their last day. Reesakoff asked for three wax tapers, such as are carried in church, a copy of the New Testament, and one of the small consecrated loaves that are made and sold by the monks. When not praying he smoked cigarettes, and in the course of the day offered his services to the Government as a spy. Of course he met with a refusal, for he belonged only to an outside circle, and could be of little use. Sheliaboff spent his time in writing page after page about the trial, committing to paper what he was not allowed to utter in his speech. Perofskaya wrote to her mother to waste no time or trouble in assuaging the wrath of her father, for what she had done he would never forgive. He is a high government official. Kibaltchik, the maker of the bombs, devoted his last hours to drawing up a memoir on the subject of his specific discoveries, addressed to the High Court of Justice. In this document he avowed his desire that his name should be immortalised, and he made a gift of his inventions to the State, on condition that all profit should go to the relief of the children of political criminals.

At half-past eight on Friday morning, the five prisoners to be hanged that day were escorted from the fortress by Cossacks and infantry, with drums and fifes. Detachments of all the regiments of the Guard stationed at St. Petersburg surrounded the scaffold. The mounted gendarmerie kept back the gathering crowd, which soon swelled to nearly fifteen thousand.

Soon after eight, General Baranoff drove up, and behind him came the executioner, a reprieved convict, whose four assistants, also convicts, were already waiting under the scaffold. He brought with him the cords, and at once proceeded to reef them through five iron rings on the cross beam of the gibbet.

At twenty minutes to nine o'clock arrived the prisoners in two carts, having upright posts, to which their arms were pinioned, Sheliaboff and Kibaltchik were seated in one cart; Perofskaya, between Reesakoff and Michaeloff, in the second; all riding with their backs towards the horses, dressed in black garments and flat caps, with a black board on their breast, bearing the inscription in white letters, "Assassin of the Czar." All were pale but Perofskaya, who had a slight flush on the cheeks, and was apparently the most resolute of them.

The roll of the drums never ceased during the procession from the prison; nor until all was over, except for a brief space whilst the Secretary of the Court read the sentence to the prisoners.

The five priests in attendance held a crucifix to each of the condemned, who, without exception, reverently kissed the symbol of Christianity. Their leader, Sheliaboff, spoke in an earnest and satisfied manner. Perofskaya, who was standing in the central place, then turned round, kissed Sheliaboff and Michaeloff, and also Kibaltchik, all of whom embraced each other. Reesakoff at the last moment asked the executioner if he would not be reprieved.

The executioner stepped forward and claimed his victims. Singing out Kibaltchik, he drew over his head a Capuchin hood, and, leading him under the gallows, adjusted the rope round his neck and assisted him to mount the one stool which was to serve for all. The latter was then pushed from under him, and the sentence of the law was soon carried into effect upon the first of the assassins.

Meantime, similar hoods had in like manner been drawn over the heads of the other four, who, with the exception of Reesakoff, preserved their dauntless demeanour to the last. They were hanged in turn, in the order in which they stood—Michaeloff, Perofskaya, Sheliaboff, and Reesakoff. The others died quietly, Reesakoff apparently fainting at the last moment. In one case, that of Michaeloff, the rope broke twice before the culprit was hung.

After hanging twenty minutes, the bodies were cut down, and, death being certified by the doctor, the bodies were placed in shells painted black, and driven away to a cemetery outside the city for interment.

On the afternoon of Easter Monday the National Union of Elementary Teachers began their twelfth annual conference in Hawkestone Hall. The proceedings were continued on the three following days. The conference dinner and soirée took place at the Bridge House Hotel on Tuesday. An extensive list of proposed resolutions referring to changes of rules and other important matters was printed and placed in the hands of members by way of agenda paper. Coming as they do from all parts of England, these draught resolutions afford an interesting view of the currents of opinion among those who are actively engaged in the work of instruction.

Several original manuscripts of Burns were sold last Saturday by auction in Messrs. Chapman and Sons' Rooms, Edinburgh. The first lot, consisting of "Holy Willie's Prayer," three pages foolscap, was sold for 30 gs.; the second lot, which included "A Scot's Love Song," "Yestreen I had a pint of wine," six verses, quarto, and "A new song from an old story;" "The night it was a holy night," two double verses, brought 14½ gs. A poem, one page and a half foolscap, "There was an auld man and he had a bad wife," was knocked down for 15 guineas. An unpublished poetical epistle, one page and a half foolscap, addressed to "W. Wilm. Stewart, Closeburn Castle," "In honest Bacon's ingle neuk," six verses, was sold for 38 gs. An address, three pages foolscap, "To the Right Hon. W. P., Esq., &c.," "The distillers of Scotland," in Burns's holograph, went for 37 gs. An unpublished letter, one page quarto, addressed to "W. William Stewart, Closeburn Castle," was sold for 37 gs. A letter by Burns dated "Glencairn," and having reference to a lent copy of "Smellie's Philosophy," went for 10 gs. The manuscripts were the property of a gentleman in Ireland. At the same sale a letter of Sir Walter Scott's was sold for £2 15s.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 19.

The Easter fêtes, accompanied by the usual efflorescence of Easter eggs and gingerbread, both in its hygienic and ornamental forms, have been favoured with brilliantly fine weather up to to-day. The Parisians have emigrated in large numbers to the country, and the provincials have taken advantage of excursion-trains to visit the capital, and to eat an incredible number of *prix fixe* repasts in the Palais Royal. The Senate and the Chamber having adjourned until May 12, politics are at a standstill. No new phase is to be noticed in the affairs of Tunis. According to the information received here, the Bey, maintains a hostile attitude towards France, and the Arabs are prepared for a holy war against the Christians. The journalistic campaign against the Minister of War continues, although with diminished vigour. On the other hand, the Minister is still preparing to take the necessary measures for punishing the Kroumirs.

The gingerbread fair has furnished the Parisians with an unexpected opportunity of exercising their patriotic ardour against the Tunisian marauders. The traditional Turk's head, which receives the blows of amateur Hercules desirous of testing their percussive power, has been replaced universally by a hideous black *tête de Kroumir*. This change, as ingenious as it is patriotic, has largely increased the business of the showmen, who have not speculated in vain on the Parisians' love of *actualités*, or things of the moment. Besides these wooden effigies, there are several live Kroumirs exhibited. In one of these Kroumirs I recognised a worthy African negro who used to be in the service of Dumas the elder!

In spite of colossal "puffing," to which the French journals and (unconsciously) some London contemporaries lend themselves so readily, the past theatrical season has been disastrous, and the end more disastrous even than the beginning. Dumas with the "Princesse de Bagdad," and Gounod with the "Tribut de Zamara," have obtained barely half-successes; at the Vaudeville, the Porte Saint-Martin, the Gymnase, and the Renaissance, the new pieces have all been modified failures. The Gymnase has been particularly unfortunate, "Monte Carlo," a new piece by MM. Belot and Nus, produced last Saturday, will barely run a fortnight even with the aid of plenty of "paper." At the Odéon M. François Coppée, an amiable poet, much admired and "protected" by the ladies, produced last Tuesday a drama in five acts, and a prologue in verse, called "Madame de Maintenon." M. Coppée writes excellent verse, but he has not been gifted with the sentiment of the stage. "Madame de Maintenon" is pronounced even by the ladies to be inexpressibly dull. "Nana" will reach its hundredth night at the Ambigu next Monday, and the theatre will close shortly afterwards. In fact, the theatrical season is already practically at an end.

The question of the Vengeur has again come to the front *à propos* of a proposal to raise a monument at Auch to Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse, because he commanded the Vengeur. The great-great-grandson of the Admiral writes to the papers to say that Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse commanded the fleet, and not the Vengeur itself. The commanders of the Vengeur were Renaudin, first captain, and Le Hir, second captain, killed at his post. It was Renaudin who had the French flag tied to the mast as the Vengeur was sinking. In the letter to which I refer the writer says:—"The English received Renaudin captive, strewing flowers on his path, and the rich families of Portsmouth sent him a new suit of clothes every day in order to preserve a souvenir of him." Do any of these quaint souvenirs still exist?

It is the custom of the freethinkers of Paris to defy public opinion by organising popular banquets on Good Friday. Fifteen hundred adherents met on Friday last in the different quarters of Paris. The most important banquet took place in the Avenue Saint-Mande, where four hundred men, women, and children sat down to a dinner of veal, mutton, and sausages, listened to speeches and poems directed against the priests, and finally broke up amidst confusion and fistfights.

M. Baze, life senator, honorary *questeur* of the Senate, died on Friday last, at the age of eighty-one. Thanks to his conduct during the *coup d'état*, M. Baze has been immortalised in Victor Hugo's "Histoire d'un Crime."

fires have been ominously frequent in Paris during past few weeks. Almost every day the firemen have been called out to struggle with insufficient means against the flames. On Friday last a fire broke out at the "Tapis Rouge," a large drapery and furnishing establishment similar to the "Printemps," which was burnt down recently. Luckily, some new fire-plugs had recently been placed in the quarter, and the fire was mastered after three hours' efforts. The damage is estimated at 350,000f. No lives were lost.

The sale of Mlle. Schneider's diamonds, objects of art, and tapestries produced a total of 424,127f. Had it not been for the European reputation of this actress I should not have mentioned her sale, for the simple reason that such enterprises are often organised with the connivance of jewellers, who speculate on the curiosity of the *Parisiennes*. Amongst the important sales to come off shortly is that of a Renaissance Château, the Château de Montal, which has been demolished, packed up stone by stone, and sent by rail to Paris, where it will be sold by auction on April 30. The unique collection of the late M. Léopold Double will be sold on May 30. It comprises a unique collection of eighteenth-century furniture, including a quantity of objects which belonged to Marie-Antoinette. The picture sales announced for the month of May are innumerable.

Under the presidency of M. Barthélémy Saint-Hilaire, the proceedings of the Money Conference were this day opened in the Salon des Fêtes, at the Foreign Office.

## THE COURT.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of Princess Beatrice's birthday was on Maundy Thursday.

Princess Louise of Lorraine arrived at Osborne the previous day, she having been met at Portsmouth by Prince Leopold, who accompanied her across the Solent in her Majesty's yacht Alberta.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who was living on board her Majesty's ship Lively, in Cowes Roads, where and in the neighbourhood his Royal Highness had been engaged in inspecting the Naval Reserve, visited the Queen and the Royal family; and Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn dined with her Majesty.

The Queen's dinner party in honour of Princess Beatrice's birthday included Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lady Cowell, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Mr. Sahl, and the Master of the Household. The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room afterwards, when Mr. D'Albert performed a selection of music on the pianoforte before her Majesty. Lieutenant Le Strange, commanding her Majesty's ship Lively, and Mr. Henry Rickard, of her Majesty's ship Penelope, were presented to the Queen in the evening by the Duke of Edinburgh.

On Good Friday Divine service was performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Bridport, in the presence of her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold.

Prince Leopold left Osborne the next day on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham. The Queen, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice drove through West Cowes and Newport in the afternoon. The Royal dinner circle included Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Lady Waterpark, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Captain Edwards, and Lieutenant Le Strange, commanding her Majesty's ship Lively.

On Easter Day her Majesty, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Edinburgh attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. Canon Prothero, assisted by the Rev. George Connor, officiated, and administered the sacrament of the holy communion.

The Queen received with profound sorrow the sad intelligence of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, in whom her Majesty has lost a most valued friend and counsellor and the nation one of its most distinguished statesmen.

The usual daily out-of-door excursion has been enjoyed by the Queen and the Royal family.

Her Majesty has lately directed letters to be written in her name to the relatives of many of the officers who have lost their lives in action in the Transvaal, expressing her deepest sympathy for them in the sad losses they have sustained.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Horatia Stopford has left Osborne. Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr has arrived as Groom in Waiting.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on May 3 and 5 next; and the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on May 23 next.

The Royal Maundy charities were distributed, as usual, on Maundy Thursday at Whitehall Chapel, the recipients numbering the same as the years of the Queen's age, sixty-two. The Minor and Discretionary Bounties and the Royal Gate Alms were also, as customary, distributed at the Royal Almshouse, in Scotland-yard, at Eastertide, to upwards of 1300 poor persons of parishes in and around the metropolis.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Duchess of Teck and Prince and Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess of Wales previous to their departure from Marlborough House for Sandringham, where their Royal Highnesses and their daughters have passed the Easter holidays. Divine service was performed on Good Friday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the park by the Rev. F. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham, their Royal Highnesses and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud being present. Prince Leopold arrived on Saturday; and Earl and Countess Spencer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M.P., and Lady Harcourt, and Mr. J. Mundella, M.P., also arrived on a visit. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, and Prince Leopold and their other guests, attended Divine service on Easter Day at Sandringham church, the Rector officiating. On Monday their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Leopold and a large party of guests, went to Norwich, and opened the National Fisheries Exhibition. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by special train to Thorpe station, where they were received by the Mayor and Sheriff and other civic authorities, a guard of honour of the Norfolk Artillery Volunteers, under Captain Coleman, being in attendance. The Royal cortége was preceded to the city by an escort of the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, the route being by Prince of Wales's-road, London-street, and St. Giles's, to the Drill-Hall, where the Royal party was received by the president of the exhibition, Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., who, after the Prince and Princess and Prince Leopold had been conducted to a dais in the hall, read an address, to which the Prince replied, and then declared the exhibition open; after which their Royal Highnesses made an inspection of the exhibits, some of which had been lent by the Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince and Princess with their party and some 310 guests were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Mayor (Mr. Grinamer) at St. Andrew's Hall. The Prince, in a graceful speech, proposed "Success to the National Fisheries Exhibition;" and Prince Leopold proposed the Mayor of Norwich. The Royal party left shortly after four on their return to Sandringham. Norwich was en fête, and many thousands of spectators greeted their Royal Highnesses on their route through the city, order being well preserved by the local police and the Volunteers.

The Prince will inspect the Norfolk Artillery Militia, of which his Royal Highness is Colonel, at Great Yarmouth next June, when the Duke of Cambridge is expected to be present.

The Prince has given Mr. H. J. Brooks sittings for his portrait for his picture of the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

In consequence of her Majesty holding a Drawingroom on May 3, the laying of the foundation-stone of the City and Guilds of London Technical College, Finsbury, by Prince Leopold has been postponed until May 10.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has left Windsor for the Continent. The Princess and her children remain at Cumberland Lodge.

The Duchess of Teck presented certificates to the Kensington classes of the St. John Ambulance Association at the Town-hall on Wednesday.

The marriage of Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, M.P. for Brecknock, and the Hon. Evelyn Gardner is fixed to take place next Monday; and that of the Hon. Alfred J. F. Egerton, brother of the Earl of Ellesmere, with Miss Gorge, next Thursday.

T. C.

It cannot be denied that the experiment in electric lighting, inaugurated by the Commissioners of Sewers, is, so far as the light is concerned, a complete success; but it remains to be seen which system will prove in the end the best from a commercial point of view and most acceptable to the ratepayers.—A paper "On the Application of Electricity to Lighting and Heating for Domestic Purposes" was read on the 14th inst. before the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, at 25, Great George-street, Westminster, by Mr. St. George Lane Fox. Professor Forster, president of the society, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The author of the paper said he regarded it as certain that before long electricity would be applied to many and various domestic purposes, especially those of lighting and heating. He contended that electric lamps could be worked in indefinitely large numbers from central stations with a proportionate cost of working, and this referred equally to any other applications of electricity. He described his lamp (by means of which the room was lighted), showing that the light resulted from the incandescence of continuous refractory conductors of high electrical resistance, mounted in vacuum.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Easter Eve, being Saturday, the Sixteenth instant, the Lyceum was crowded to excess in view of an entertainment altogether remarkable, and to a great extent exceptional, in the fact that the tragedy King and Queen of "The Cup" were, after performing in that dolorous drama, to enact the hero and heroine in Mrs. Cowley's Comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem." I have seen Macready in Dorkinourt; but I do not remember that he preceded the assumption of a wholly artificial character by playing Hamlet or Macbeth. This, however, is an age when, if artists be gifted with the faculty of versatility, they must be versatile up to "agony point." If Roscius can dance on the tight-rope, or direct the antics of a troop of dancing dogs, or imitate the noises of the domestic animals, dance, or direct, or imitate he must. There are no allowances made; and no repose is granted to him. The public insist upon having "the whole box of tricks." They desire not only to be amused but to be excited, and they rather like to be horrified: thus I look forward with calm confidence to the culmination of dramatic sensationalism when it is announced that at the close of the performance the Great Mr. So-and-So will run himself through the body with an Andrea Ferrara, formerly in the Stowe Collection, or blow himself up with fulminating picrate of potash.

"The Cup" is such a very noble production, the scenery and appointments are so magnificent, the acting of Mr. Henry Irving is so highly artistic, and that of Miss Ellen Terry so incomparably graceful, intelligent, and poetic, that it jarred somewhat on the feelings to find these accomplished adepts in the most engrossing branch of their craft playing the tom-fool (and capital fooling it was) half an hour afterwards in the farago of absurdities called the "Belle's Stratagem"—at least, in as much of it as the scissors of the modern adapter to the stage have left of an old but certainly not a fine comedy. In its integrity Mrs. Cowley's play would be, but for its irresistibly laughable situations, a very wearisome production. As it is, divested of many scenes and cut down from five to three acts, carved, slashed, snipped, and transposed so as to give a maximum of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry and a minimum of anybody else, the piece retains its laughable elements, and, save in the masquerade scene, which drags a little, is never dull. The only disadvantages which have resulted from an unsparing course of excision and compression consist in the presence in the various scenes of a number of excellent people who have nothing whatever to do with the action of the piece, and whose attributes are as mysterious as those of the "Gentleman at Large" attached to the household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir George and Lady Touchwood, Saville, Villiers, and Courtall might all be very conveniently dispensed with. They are all very ornamental in the fine new clothes in which the taste and liberality of Mr. Irving here arrayed them; but they are certainly not useful.

It was in Dorkinourt that Mr. Henry Irving first won his laurels as an actor of high comedy in London; and his performance, albeit a little mellowed by time, is still in the highest degree easy, polished, and refined. Dorkinourt is not by any means a frivolous fop, aping the Continental manners which he has picked up on the Grand Tour. He is a gentleman of education and culture, who has been fascinated by the grace, the elegance, and the suavity of society in France and Italy, and contemptuously contrasts the loutishness, boorishness, and dull profligacy of English manners with the pleasant and vivacious ways of the foreigners among whom he has travelled. Mrs. Cowley's play was written at about the time when the Hon. Charles James Fox, returning from the Grand Tour, was exciting the wonder and amusement of the town by his French coats and wigs and handkerchiefs, and when Mrs. Piozzi and the Della Cruscano, coming home from Florence, were furnishing Gifford with food for spiteful satire, afterwards to be worked in the "Bavriad" and "Meviad." Dorkinourt was perhaps a beau of the Charles Fox type. At all events, Mr. Irving did well in representing him as a man of sense and wit, just slightly tinged with a passing Gallomania. In the outrageously farcical mad scene with Flutter he was exceedingly droll, and tore a passion to tatters in admirable mock heroics. More wildly grotesque gestures than those in which he indulged have rarely been seen on the stage. Miss Ellen Terry as Letitia Hardy was, from first to last, enchantingly vivacious, *espègle*, and sympathetic. Mrs. Cowley's heroine is, to begin with, a thoroughly lovable girl. She herself is as passionately in love with Dorkinourt as Sophy Western was with Tom Jones; but her sweetheart is much more deserving of her affection than Fielding's profligate scapegrace was of the devotion of the most charming girl in English fiction. Miss Terry's delightfully arch and sprightly impersonation was not, it was pleasant to mark, devoid of a vein of genuine pathos. She is too finished an artist to paint a picture in what Queen Elizabeth, in her instructions to her portrait-painter, called "a fair garden light" without any shadow; and a dozen times you could see that poor little Letitia Hardy was fit to cry her eyes out at the thought that she might be unsuccessful in bringing Dorkinourt to love her, with his whole heart. Old Hardy was sensibly and humorously played by the excellent Mr. Howe; and the clamour of enthusiastic welcome with which this dramatic veteran was greeted on his entrance onto the stage must have convinced him very satisfactorily that he by no means lags superfluous therewith. Mr. W. Terriss was very good as Flutter; and Miss Sophie Young, as Mrs. Rackett, kept the ball of comedy-farce rolling with unflagging animal spirits. The dresses were throughout splendid, and the general appointments superb; but the fun in the masquerade scene was forced, and the minuet was, although gracefully danced, much too long. A long and prosperous career may be anticipated for the Lyceum version of "The Belle's Stratagem."

At the New Sadler's Wells, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) has found in the character of Margaret Field, in a new and highly melodramatic play called "His Wife," a part which exactly suits her many and striking capabilities—passionate entreaty and vehement denunciation of wrong foremost among them—and which enables her to develop with very thrilling effect the story of a deeply injured woman. The play has been adapted, by Mr. H. A. Jones, from a novel called "A Prodigal Daughter." It is in five acts, and might advantageously be in four; and it labours under the drawback of a superabundance of irreclaimable villains. Of these there are no less than four; whereas two scoundrels would have amply sufficed for the persecution of Mrs. Crowe, and her ultimate deliverance, through the agency of a chivalrous gaol chaplain and two experienced constables of the metropolitan police. Villain number one is Colonel Forrester (Mr. E. H. Brooke), a military miscreant who has seen distinguished service in South Africa. He has contracted, under the assumed name of Captain Field, a Scotch marriage with poor Margaret, and after a time deserts her and her baby boy. Then he woos and is accepted by Miss Nellie Christy (Miss Kate Pattison), an heiress, and the daughter of Sir Wemyss Christy (Mr. Edmund Lyons), a wrong-headed and slightly idiotic baronet. On the eve of the wedding Margaret makes her appearance and confronts her faithless husband, who with cool impudence

repudiates all knowledge of her. The poor lady is subsequently charged with attempted murder and with lunacy, and is locked up in gaol and afterwards in a private madhouse through the machinations of the villainous Colonel, aided by villain number two, Edward Jasper (Mr. E. F. Edgar), the Colonel's man-servant; villain number three, Nat Riddell (Mr. Redwood), a private detective, late of Scotland-yard; and villain number four, Harry Redwood (Mr. R. Lyons), a ticket-of-leave-man, who passes as Captain Field, and pretends to have been the bridegroom in the Scotch marriage. The unhappy Margaret is on the brink of being spirited across the British Channel and conveyed to a lonely French château, where she is to be murdered by villain number two, acting under instructions from villain number one, when, in the nick of time, villain number three, the private detective, is mortally wounded in a railway accident, and makes before he dies an ample confession, exonerating Margaret and inculpating his villainous accomplices. The sham Captain Field is arrested and handcuffed at the end of the fourth act; and in the course of the fifth Colonel Forrester blows his brains out—an act of reparation which, with greater propriety, he might have performed before the rising of the curtain. He is forgiven, previous to his retiring to commit suicide, by his much-injured wife, who, it is to be hoped, eventually marries the chivalrous gaol chaplain, the Rev. Michael Christy (Mr. J. D. Beveridge), who has stood her friend all along. But everybody must most deeply sympathise with poor Miss Kate Pattison, who played Nellie Christy with admirable tact and ease, and who is left in the handsomest of bridal costumes—all white satin, Brussels lace, and orange-flowers—with nothing but a slovenly, unhandsome corpse as a bridegroom. Perhaps poor Nellie will console herself with the hand of Dickey Bool (Mr. William Younge), a former sweetheart, whom she has jilted shamefully; but the trouble is that Dickey Bool is an unmitigated simpleton; and Miss Kate Pattison—I mean Nellie Christy—is far too clever to be wedded to a dolt. All the characters are carefully and efficiently played: and in particular Mrs. John Carter made a distinct mark by the almost terrifying realism of her rendering of Mrs. Puckram, a female attendant in the private madhouse, who bullies the unfortunate Margaret shockingly, and threatens to give her "a good hiding" if she does not declare her to be, in the presence of the medical gentlemen and the Commissioners of Lunacy, the kindest and most considerate of attendants. A clever bit of character-acting is also that of Miss Laura Lindon as Barby Haggitt, a prisoner-servant to the matron of Tolminster Gaol, who has a weakness for the military, and gets into trouble thereby. "His Wife," as a whole, is very crudely constructed; and the scenes in the gaol—the chaplain's room in which appears to be a kind of house of call for all the idlers of Tolminster—are wildly improbable; but the strong dramatic interest of the story and the magnificently sustained earnestness, power, and pathos of Miss Bateman's acting carry the drama through, triumphantly.

G. A. S.

## BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

An evening concert was given at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, at which eminent artists appeared, in aid of the funds for a Cottage Hospital for Upper Norwood.

A concert in aid of the funds of Nazareth House, Hammersmith, "which affords a home to 400 aged poor and crippled children," is announced to be held at the Allen-street Schools, Kensington, on Friday evening.

In the amateur performance at Mrs. Freake's, May 9, on behalf of the new out-patient wing of the Victoria Hospital for Children, instead of the second act of "Les Beaux Arts," Madame la Baronne de Ville and Mr. Coghlan have consented to appear in "Il faut qu'une Porte soit Ouverte ou Fermée," by Alfred de Musset.

Lord Cadogan has been elected to the presidency of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, which office had become vacant by the death of the Earl of St. Germans.—A fancy fair and musical fête will be held on June 8, 9, and 10, in ye arena of ye Royal Albert Hall, which will be transformed into an old English market-place. Ye entire proceeds will be devoted to ye fund for completing ye building for ye Chelsea Hospital for Women.

Sir Stafford Northcote spoke at Exeter on Thursday week in support of the Devonshire Industrial Reformatory Establishment. He reviewed the great good done in England by the creation of institutions of this kind, and said they had been the means of breaking up schools that existed some years since for training youths to become criminals, and had substituted a system by which the homeless and neglected were incited to turn their energies to honest callings, instead of living by depredations and fraud upon the community.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council last week the sum of 500 guineas was voted towards the Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake at Chios. Mr. Matteo Schilizzi, of Naples, has subscribed £1000 to the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Chios, "in the name and memory of John and Luca, his beloved brothers." A town's meeting was held on the 13th in Liverpool, under the presidency of the Mayor, to establish a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible earthquake at Chios. There was a large attendance, and upwards of £2000 was subscribed.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION.—AFTER EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Professor Dewar will on Tuesday next begin a course of six lectures on the Non-Metallic Elements; Professor Tyndall will on Thursday next begin a course of six lectures on Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism; and Professor Henry Morley will on Saturday next begin a course of three lectures on Scotland's Part in English Literature, to be followed by a lecture on Thomas Carlyle. On Saturday, May 21, Professor E. C. Turner, of the University of St. Petersburg, will begin a course of five lectures on the Great Modern Writers of Russia. The following are the probable Friday evening arrangements:—April 29, Professor J. Stuart Blackie, the Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands; May 6, the Hon. George C. Brodrick, the Land Systems of England and of Ireland; May 13, Francis Galton, Esq., Mental Images and Vision; May 20, Walter H. Pollock, Esq., Shakespeare Criticism; May 27, Professor H. E. Roscoe, the Artificial Production of Indigo; June 3, Professor W. G. Adams, Magnetic Disturbance, Aurora, and Earth Currents; June 10, Professor Dewar, Origin and Identity of Spectra.

Professor Helmholtz, the eminent German scientist, and the inventor of the ophthalmoscope, had the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, conferred upon him on the 13th inst. in Trinity College, Dublin. He was also presented with the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.—At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on Monday Professor Helmholtz read a paper on "Electrolytic Conduction." The Professor was warmly received.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We have already given summary of the arrangements made by Mr. Gye for the new season of this establishment, which began on Tuesday. The opera chosen for the opening night was Verdi's "Aida," and the occasion included the appearances of two of the new singers promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus. In the title-character, Mdlle. De Reszé achieved a decided and genuine success. The lady possesses a powerful soprano voice, with an extensive upper range; and excels alike in declamatory passages and in those of tender emotion. She was much applauded after her effective delivery of the scena in the first act, and improved on the impression then made by her singing in the duet with Amneris in the second act, in Aida's Romanza "O cieli azzurri" and the duet with Amonasro, and that with Radamès in the third act; this last having been a special display of dramatic power on the part of Mdlle. De Reszé that was warmly recognised by the audience. In the final duet with her lover Radamès, in their living entombment, Mdlle. De Reszé sang with genuine pathos, and confirmed a success that promises a prosperous career for her.

The new tenor, M. Vergnet, who appeared as Radamès, has a voice of somewhat robust quality. He phrases well, and sings with good dramatic impulse in passages of a declamatory nature. He was applauded after his delivery of the Romanza "Celeste Aida," and sang with still more effect in the following duet with Amneris, and even better in that with Aida near the end of the third act, this last having been, on the part of each of the new-comers, an excellent display of dramatic vocalisation. Madame Scalchi, as on previous occasions, sang admirably in the character of Amneris, the music of which, especially in the duet with Aida in the first act and that with Radamès in the last act, was given with fine expression and impulse.

Signor Cotogni gave good effect to the music and the character of Amonasro; Signori Scolara and Silvestre were efficient representatives respectively of the King and Ramfis; and subordinate parts were filled by Madame Corsi and Signor Manfredi.

The orchestra (again headed by Mr. Carrodus as principal violin) was as excellent as heretofore; the chorusing was generally satisfactory, and the opera displayed the same stage splendour as in previous representations. Signor Bevignani conducted the performance, which was preceded by the National Anthem.

"Aida" was announced for repetition on Thursday and this (Saturday) evening. Madame Sembrich is to make her first appearance this season as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor"; Signor Sante Athos making his débüt as Enrico.

The twenty-fifth season of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace is nearly concluded, this week's performance and the supplemental concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns on the following Saturday closing the series. The programme of last week introduced—for the first time here—the twelfth and last of the series of "Symphonische Dichtung" ("Symphonic Poems") by Franz Liszt. Of the characteristics of these ambitious pieces of "programme music" we have more than once spoken in reference to other numbers. That given on Saturday is in illustration of Schiller's poem "Die Ideale;" and, like its predecessors, is very fragmentary in structure, containing incidental passages of power, and some few of pleasing melody, but much more that is laboured and crude—the chief effect being derived from the rich and varied orchestral colouring, which, in emulation of Berlioz's scores, Liszt knows so well how to employ. Herr Waldemar Meyer, of Berlin—a pupil of Herr Joachim—made a very successful débüt at Saturday's concert in a dry violin concerto by Monsieur Rüfer; an "Adagio" by Spohr, and a "Polonoise" by Laub. Of the violinist we shall doubtless soon have occasion again to speak. His reception was highly favourable. Beethoven's Pastoral symphony, and vocal pieces rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, completed the programme.

The performance of "The Messiah," by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Good Friday, was a fine one in most of its details. The choruses (as usual at these concerts) were very impressively sung, the movement "For unto us a child is born" having been encored. The soprano and contralto solos were rendered with special effect, respectively, by Miss Anna Williams and Madame Patey; Mr. Hollins having suddenly replaced Mr. Maas with much efficiency in the tenor music—that for the bass having been effectively sung by Mr. Thurley Beale. The first of the eight concerts including Mr. Sims Reeves's last appearance in oratorio, takes place next Wednesday evening, when the solos in Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" will be rendered by him, Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Trebelli, and Mr. Santley.

The Brixton Choral Society—conducted by Mr. W. Lemare—announced its final subscription concert of the season for Monday evening last, with a performance of Handel's "Samson."

That estimable pianist Madame Frickenhaus gave the first of three concerts of chamber music at the Royal Academy of music this week; her programme having included Mr. F. H. Cowen's clever Pianoforte Trio, Chopin's Sonata for Pianoforte and Violoncello, Weber's Sonata in A flat for piano alone, a Violin solo by Mr. Carrodus, and vocal pieces by Miss Damian.

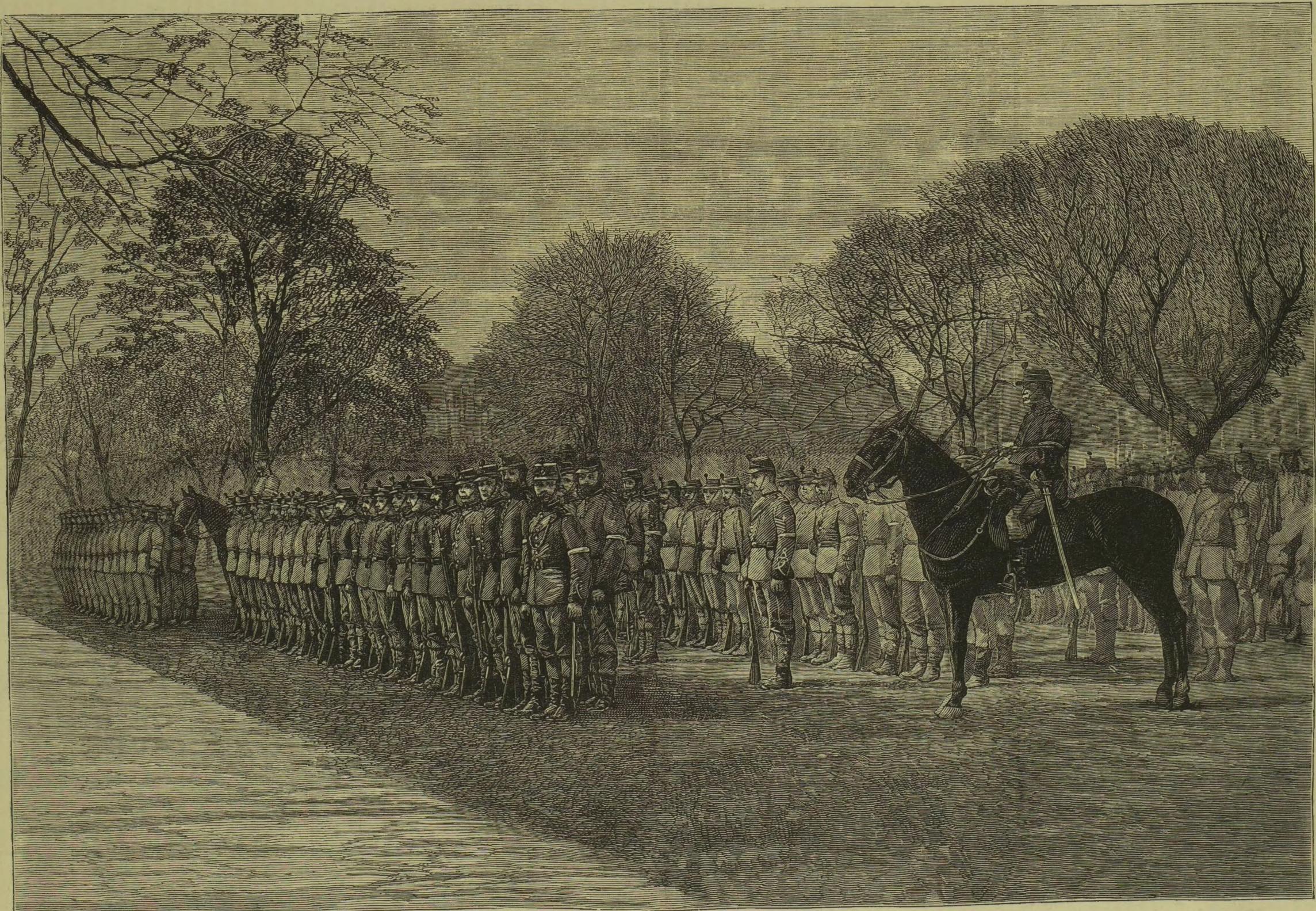
The "Guildhall Orchestral Society" is to give a concert this (Saturday) afternoon in the Guildhall. Of the excellent performances of this amateur band, trained and conducted by Mr. Weist Hill, we recently spoke in reference to a concert given at the Mansion House.

This (Saturday) evening the long-talked of new work by Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert is to be produced at the Opéra Comique Theatre. The title of the piece is "Patience." At the same time, at the Royal Albert Hall, Shakespeare's birthday is to be celebrated by a concert; and another repetition of Berlioz's "Faust" music is to be given, in the afternoon, at St. James's Hall, the principal solo-singers being again Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

The "Musical Union"—so long successfully directed by Mr. John Ella—begins a new season on Tuesday next under the directorship of M. Lasserre, the eminent violoncellist.

Mr. Ganz's interesting orchestral concerts on Saturday afternoons begin a new season next week, the first programme including Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," entitled "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste," an important and elaborate orchestral work which we believe has not yet been given (at least in its entirety) in London.

The competition for the Lady Goldsmid Scholarship took place recently at the Royal Academy of Music, and the scholarship was awarded to Margaret Gyde. That for the Llewelyn Thomas Gold Medal also took place on the 11th inst., and the medal was awarded to Annie Grey. For the Evil Prize, ten guineas, there were six candidates, and the prize was won by Frank May.



THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW: MIDDLESEX CORPS IN STEYNE GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 394.



THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW: THE DEFENDING FORCE MARCHING INTO POSITION, SEEN FROM THE GRAND STAND.—SEE PAGE 394.

## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Easter Monday field manoeuvres and parade of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps were favoured with very fine weather, bright and sunny, with a bracing easterly wind, but not too cold, and which only caused some inconvenience by raising clouds of chalky dust. The volunteers, except those who went down to Brighton on Friday or Saturday, got off from London early on Monday morning, and arrived in good time in the forenoon.

The rendezvous of the different corps, as on previous occasions, was in the line of garden inclosures, which, commencing in the Old Steyne, extend nearly a mile to the north. Here arms were piled, the men rested, and took their breakfast or luncheon. There were, altogether, nearly 23,000 men, with thirty-four guns, under the general command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. They were divided, as usual, for the purpose of the sham fight, into an attacking and a defending force. The attacking force consisted of the First Infantry Division, 7816 men, the Second Division, 6291, and the Artillery, 976 men, with twenty-six guns, commanded by Major-General Higginson, C.B. The defending force was composed of the Third Division, 6971 men, and the Artillery, 670 men with eight guns, commanded by Major-General Earle, C.S.I. The attacking force was first assembled at Brighton, and proceeded to occupy its position on the Downs. There was a little excitement among the spectators as Prince Edward and his staff and the commanding Generals, with their staffs, rode along the line, in the full uniforms of their rank, to see that all was in order. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was in command of the First Division. At half-past nine a gun signal put the attacking force in motion. It occupied the northern inclosures, and moved off, with bands playing, by alternate brigades of the First and Second Divisions, the first going by the Lewes-road and the other by Elm-grove up to the Windmill, and thence by the Drove-road to the rendezvous in front of Falmer village. The defending force took the opposite direction, going from the lower inclosures by the Steyne to the Marine-parade, thence by Bedford-street and East Park-road, to the racecourse, to Wick Farm, about the centre of the ridge they were to occupy, and on its reverse slope. The field battery of the Hon. Artillery Company moved with the troops. The heavy guns of position had been tugged by stout teams earlier in the morning, and placed in the positions they were to occupy, on either side. The troops moved off promptly, marched well, and were massed at their appointed rendezvous, with advance and outposts occupying the point of their positions, well before the time appointed for commencing the action.

In the disposition of the Attacking force the First Division massed from the Lewes-road, a little to the west of Falmer, forming line of battalions columns facing the hill which hid them from their opponents, with the First Brigade, under Colonel Clive, on the left, Lord Ranelagh's Brigade on their right in the first line, with Colonel Logan's Third Brigade and the Divisional Battalion of 2nd Middlesex Artillery in support. The four batteries of heavy guns of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery were posted in front of them behind the east end of Falmer, just far enough back on the reverse slope to be out of view of the Defenders' force. The six 40-pounder guns of the 3rd Kent were on the right flank of the attacking position, opposite Upper Bevendean, but on the reverse slope, of course, of Falmer Hill, and the field guns of the Honourable Artillery Company were detached early in the day in the same direction. The Second Division, under Major-General Monck, which moved by the Drove-road, turned to the left on reaching the Falmer-road, their way being cleared for them by an advanced guard and line of scouts, *secundum artem*. They kept along the road for a little while, and then struck off to their left across the shoulder of the hill, and on crossing the ridge turned to the left again to occupy the right of the attacking line, thus reversing the normal order of the attacking force. The advance in line of columns of the First Division was admirably performed by the troops of the Duke of Connaught. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar accompanied the First Division.

The defending force, under the command of Major-General W. Earle, on arrival at Brighton were brigaded by Colonel H. J. Buchanan and Major G. Salis-Schwebe, the Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals of the division. At ten o'clock the word to move was given, and the column defiled on the road of march with the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles, who had been added to the defending force in place of the 10th Middlesex, attached to the brigade of Colonel Moncrieff, of the Scots Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Bury, who followed, had his two Sussex battalions, the 1st Hants Artillery, in blue, the 1st Cinque Ports Rifles, and the 1st and 3rd Essex Rifles. The rear of the division was brought up by Colonel Lloyd's brigade of Surrey men and the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles, who acted as the Divisional Battalion. This column marched by the Marine-parade, up Bedford-street and East Park-road, along the Racecourse to Wick Farm, which might be taken as the base of operations for them, the first line being extended right and left, along the Drove road from a position covering Upper Bevendean towards Newmarket Hill. Two 40-pounders of the 1st Sussex Artillery were placed in position on the northern side of the hill, while the other six took position just in front of Wick Farm—two of them commanding the right of Falmer Hill, while the other four were trained in the direction of Hogstrough Bottom, where it was expected the first assault would be made. This was a debatable piece of ground, and immediately the gun for the commencement of the action was fired General Earle sent forward his Left Brigade, under Colonel Lloyd, and took possession almost before there was a sign of the attacking party on the opposite crest of the hill. At the same time the remainder of the division was advanced, Lord Bury's brigade prolonging the line from Upper Bevendean, and this being taken up by Colonel Moncrieff's brigade on the extreme right, which was advanced as far as the crest of Newmarket Hill. Only the fighting line in loose formation were exposed to the enemy's fire from the big guns, all the reserves being kept well in hand, either behind the hill-top or in rear of a bank by the side of the road across it.

At noon precisely the signal for the mimic battle was given by the report of a big gun from Newmarket-hill, on the right of the defending force. It was answered by the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, whose fire was presently joined by the 3rd Kent Artillery, and to this replied the guns of the defence at Wick Farm and over Bevendean. Then Colonel Fitzroy's Brigade, the 1st of the Second Division, pushed over the crest of Falmer Hill on the right of the Attacking position, supported by the guns of the Hon. Artillery Company, worked in support of their fighting line. He found Colonel Lloyd's Brigade holding the inclosures of Upper Bevendean, against which his assault was directed. The first sight of the Attacking Force over the crest of the hill was the signal for turning on them the guns of position; while the defenders of Bevendean, lying down and well covered, opened on them a smart fusillade, at long range, that ought to have been pretty effective. Colonel Fitzroy's men, however, advanced in capital style under the new method of attack, and very soon a fight took place

for the possession of the farmstead, till Colonel Lloyd ordered the force who had held the inclosures to fall back on the stronger position behind them below the crest of the Drove-road Hill. Covered by the fire of their supports, this movement to the rear was smartly effected, but under the fire of their assailants. On this flank the battle now resolved itself into a continuous exchange of rifle and artillery fire. Colonel Fitzroy's attack, indeed, was only a feint.

Meantime, the left wing of the attacking force, the Duke of Connaught's division, advanced to the real attack on Newmarket Hill. It was opposed by the brigades of Colonel Moncrieff and Lord Bury, the first-mentioned comprising the Queen's Westminster, the Artists' Corps, and the Inns of Court. This was the most effective and exciting part of the whole battle. The attack had a great superiority of massed numbers, but exposed itself greatly to the fire of Lord Bury's brigade, and was met by Colonel Moncrieff with invincible determination. It was, nevertheless, carried on with immense vigour, the Duke of Connaught pushing on every available company, until the concentration of numbers enabled the umpires to order Moncrieff's brigade to retire. This they did in admirable order, maintaining a good fire on the dense mass of their foes. It was a foregone conclusion that his Royal Highness was to score a victory, and when his men had swept up the face of Newmarket Hill, that result was held to have been achieved. The "Cease firing" was sounded soon after two o'clock.

The whole body of troops, both the attacking and the defending force, had now finished their warfare, and returned to the Race Stand, in order to march past and salute the Commander-in-Chief, with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. At three o'clock, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Edward, and the numerous and brilliant Staff by which they were accompanied, reached the Grand Stand, and took up their positions in the saluting base inclosure, where they saw the different brigades march past in succession. First came the Artillery, guns, horses, and men all in the most creditable condition; then the brigades which had formed the defending force, among which the London Scottish Corps made a distinguished appearance. General Higginson, with the Duke of Connaught and his Staff, introduced the First Division, part of the late attacking force; this included the Civil Service Corps and the London Rifle Brigade, whose style of marching, as well as their performance in the fighting manoeuvres, was especially admired. Lord Ranelagh's brigade, comprising several of the most popular London corps, mostly in scarlet, was the next to pass by; it was followed by others; several Middlesex corps brigaded under Colonel Logan; and the different Surrey corps, under Colonel Hales Wilkie, after which came the 2nd Tower Hamlets, Sir T. F. Buxton's corps ending the march past. All this had occupied nearly two hours. The London volunteers, after short rest and refreshment, left Brighton for home at no late hour of the evening.

## STATE OF IRELAND.

The Irish members have not been idle during the Easter holidays. Mr. Parnell, M.P., spoke on the Irish Land Bill in Glasgow on Monday night. He said the bill would not provide the slightest protection for small tenants, but would rather tend towards their destruction. The Irish race at home and abroad were too united and strong to submit any longer to trifling on this question. Up to the present the Liberal Party had used the Irish question for their own political purposes; and as Liberal England had engaged in a crusade for the autonomy of Bulgaria, he asked it now to turn its eyes to suffering Ireland. Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., were present at a meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne last Saturday evening, at which resolutions were passed protesting against coercion, thanking Mr. Cowen for his Parliamentary action respecting Ireland, expressing satisfaction with the principle underlying the Land Bill, and declaring that the Government ought to take immediate steps to stay the hand of evicting landlords. Mr. Dillon, M.P., in addressing a meeting at Kanturk last Saturday, condemned the Land Bill as being calculated to raise the rents of tenants on some estates, and because it made no provision for the improvement of the condition of the labourers. He advised them to adhere to the principles of the Land League. Speaking at a Land Meeting in Donegal on Monday, Mr. Dillon openly dissented from the resolution he was asked to support, which declared the Land Bill an honest attempt to settle the relations between landlord and tenant. Instead of a reduction of rent, which the tenants wanted, he predicted that the effect of the bill would rather be to increase it. Mr. R. Power, M.P., at a meeting near Dungarvan, said if the Land Bill were left to him he would reject it. A meeting of Delegates of Tenant-Right Associations in Ulster was held on Thursday week in Belfast to consider the Land Bill. Mr. T. A. Dickson, ex-M.P. for Dungannon, who presided, spoke strongly in favour of the principles of the measure, but desired amendments to free it from vexatious restrictions. Mr. C. Russell, M.P., though disclaiming that he was a Land Leaguer, gave credit to that body for having brought the tenant farmers of Ireland within sight of victory. Resolutions were passed urging that further facilities than those stipulated should be given to tenants for the acquirement of their holdings, and calling upon the Tenant-Right Associations in Ulster to send deputies to London to assist in urging the Amendments required in the bill. The Cork Land League on Tuesday discussed the provisions of the Land Bill, and there was a general concurrence of opinion that the measure was inadequate to satisfy the present demands.

The Duchess of Marlborough has nearly completed arrangements for the entire outfit of fifteen Irish families, who will be provided with free passages to Manitoba and located there in "neatly-furnished farmsteads."

There have been more arrests under the Protection of Life and Property Act. Mr. P. J. Gordon, one of the traversers in the late Crown prosecutions, was arrested on the 13th inst. under the Coercion Act, at Claremorris, on account, it is stated, of language used at the Ballintaffy land meeting. He was taken to Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin. Mr. James Daly, the proprietor of the *Connaught Telegraph*, was arrested on the 14th inst. on a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, and was conveyed to Galway. Mr. Matthew Harris, one of the Connaught organizers of the Land League who was prosecuted during the State trials for advising the tenantry to shoot down landlords like partridges in September, was arrested last Saturday under the provisions of the Coercion Act and lodged in Galway Prison. Two other arrests were made on the same day. Two arrests have been made in Enniskillen, county Donegal. Patrick Crampsey, a prominent Land Leaguer and general organizer of the movement in that district, and a farmer named Dennis Diver, have been taken under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant and lodged in Derry Gaol.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant declaring the barony of Garry Castle, in the King's County, a proscribed district under the Coercion Act.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

The Ministerial crisis is at an end. Signor Sella, it appears, advised the King that, as the reconciliation of the Left implied a retraction of its hostile vote of the 7th inst., the resignation of the Cairoli Cabinet should be declined. The King, acting on this advice, sent for Signor Cairoli on Monday morning, and told him that he had decided not to accept the resignation of the Cabinet. At a Cabinet Council held later in the day the Ministry agreed to remain in office, and will, therefore, present itself before Parliament after the Easter recess.

## GERMANY.

The Earl and Countess of Dufferin during their stay at Berlin were, as usual, marked objects of Imperial favour. The noble Earl has twice conferred with Prince Bismarck. He had a long conference with Prince Bismarck on Monday, principally, it is said, concerning the state of affairs in Russia and the Greek frontier question. His Lordship was also received in a special audience by the Emperor William. Lord Dufferin left Berlin on Tuesday.

Prince Bismarck has submitted a motion to the Federal Council proposing that, in view of the increase in the population, amounting to nearly 2,500,000 persons, there shall be a further coinage of 15,000,000 silver mark pieces, the 339,000 lb. of silver bars in the possession of the Imperial Treasury to be devoted to this purpose.

The jury appointed to decide on the merits of the essays written on the subject of the cure of diphtheria in response to the offer of a prize by the Empress have decided that none is worthy of the reward.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince Rudolph has had a slight attack of fever in Palestine. His Imperial Highness has left Jerusalem, on his return to Austria.

The new Austrian Loan of fifty million florins, issued in order to supply the deficit in the Budget of the year, has (a Vienna telegram says) been subscribed for twenty-five times over, the amount actually offered being upwards of 1,250,000,000 fl. Half the loan is reserved for savings banks and similar institutions. The interest will be at 5 per cent per annum. The real amount of the issue will be 54,347,800 fl., the price being at 92.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, on the 12th inst., the Minister of Finance introduced the bill for the conversion of the Hungarian Six per Cent Gold Rente of 400,000,000 fl. into a Four per Cent Rente. The redemption is to take place by instalments, and the entire operation of conversion is to be finished by the end of 1884 at latest.

A Vienna telegram in the *Standard* states that the Emperor has sanctioned the measure empowering the Cis-Leithan Ministry to raise a Five per Cent Loan of fifty millions of florins. The money is required to make up the deficit in the last Budget of this half of the Empire.

The town of Szegedin, in Hungary, is once more threatened with partial destruction by flood. The water has risen so high that a gale of wind would suffice to produce an inundation of the town, and to lay waste the surrounding country. It is also reported from Temesvar that several neighbouring villages are under water.

## RUSSIA.

The *Golos* reports that the late Czar, Alexander II., has appointed as executors of his will the Grand Dukes Michael and Alexis and Prince Suvarrow. Forty-eight millions of roubles deposited with London bankers are distributed as follows:—Thirty millions to his successor, the present Czar, and the remainder to the Princess Dolgorouky.

Yesterday week Lord and Lady Dufferin took their departure from St. Petersburg. The whole of the diplomatic body, the Ministers, and several members of the Russian aristocracy were present at the railway station to bid them farewell. A large bouquet of flowers was presented to Lady Dufferin by a deputation of officers of the Imperial Guard.

General Skobelev has forwarded a despatch to the Grand Duke Michael announcing the close of the expedition against the Tekke Turkomans.

Five out of the six persons condemned to death for the assassination of the late Czar were hanged yesterday week in the Semenoff-square. The execution of the woman Helfmann, the sixth prisoner, has been postponed until after her confinement. The prisoners were conveyed to the spot in two cars, and each had his hands tied to a board on which was the Russian word for regicide. On the scaffold each of the condemned kissed the crucifix which was presented by the priests in attendance. They were hanged one after the other, and, with the exception of one, who fainted, preserved a dauntless demeanour.

Six more Nihilists, who were arrested in January, are about to be tried by court-martial at Kieff.

Judgment was delivered yesterday week by the St. Petersburg University Court in the case of two hundred and four students charged with having violated the rules of the University. Eighteen of the accused were sentenced to be expelled, and seventy-one others to remain under arrest for periods varying from three to seven days, with an intimation that any repetition of the offence would subject them to expulsion. One hundred of the students received a reprimand, and the remaining fifteen were acquitted. The previous conduct of the students was taken into account by the Court in pronouncing judgment.

The authorities of the Moscow University have rusticated one hundred and forty students for one year, for holding a meeting which had been prohibited.

No male Russian subjects between the ages of ten and eighteen will in future be allowed to go abroad without a permit from the Imperial Government, which will require a statement of the reasons for which they leave the country.

A Commission has been decreed by the Czar to consider the question of the introduction of the Zemstvo among the Cossacks.

## TURKEY AND GREECE.

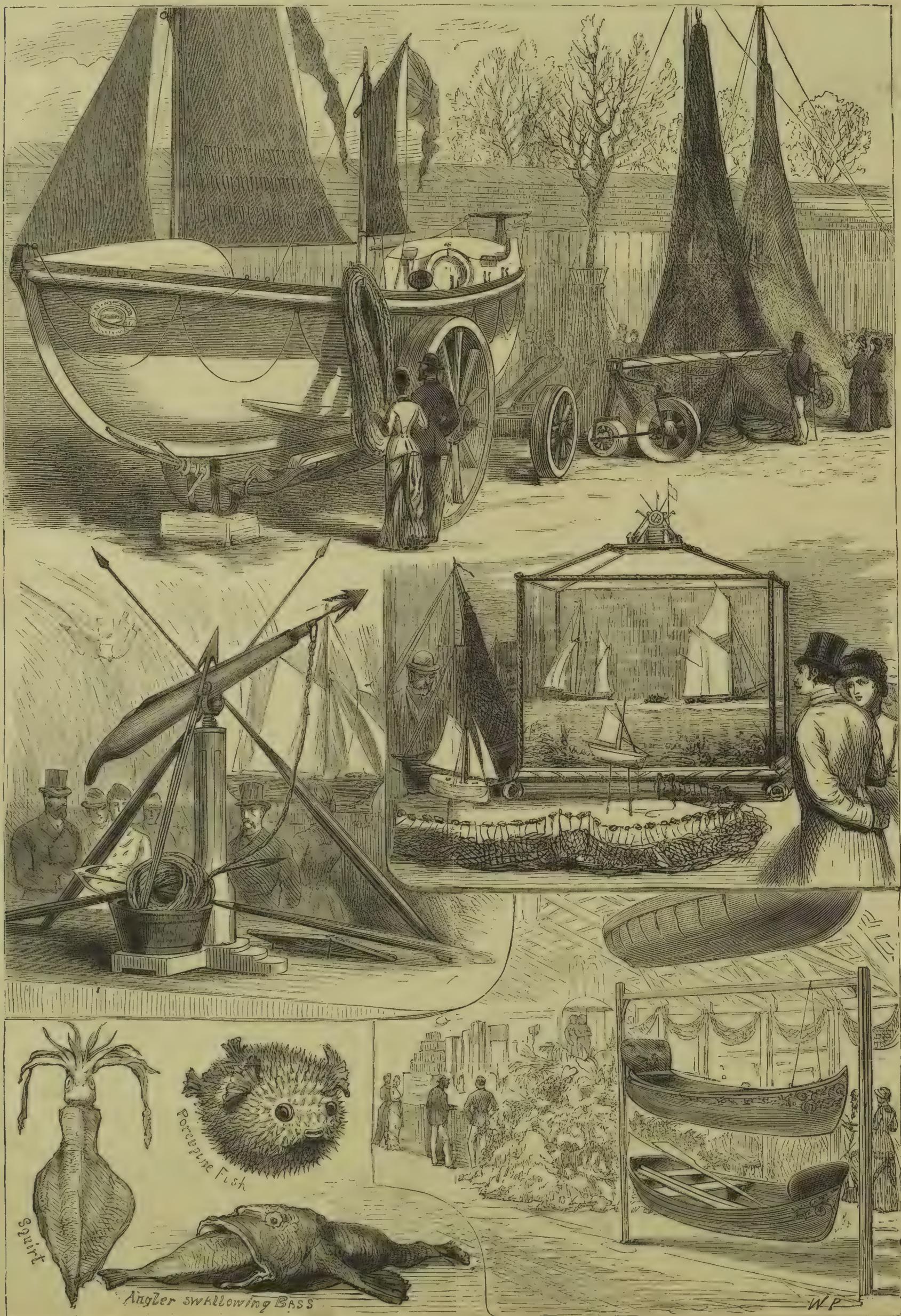
The Ambassadors at Constantinople have prepared a new Identical Note, which is to be presented without delay to the Porte, asking its acquiescence in the changes made by the Powers in the proposals originally made by Turkey to Greece. They are now said to be engaged upon a Turco-Greek Convention, which will arrange the time and method of the transfer of the ceded territory. Dervish Pasha, in command of a small Turkish army, has moved to meet the Albanians who are in arms; but, finding them too numerous to attack, he has applied to Constantinople for reinforcements. The Albanians are enrolling the able-bodied men in all the districts which have adhered to the League. The Porte sought to conciliate them by offering Ali Pasha the governorship of Prizren, but he declined the post. In reply to the Bey of Tunis, the Premier has stated that, should the necessity arise, the Porte would feel bound to protect its rights as suzerain of Tunis.

All the Ambassadors at Constantinople proceeded on Tuesday to the Porte and delivered, it is said, an identical Note relative to the acceptance by Greece of the new line of frontier; and the representatives of the six Great Powers in



THE NATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION AT NORWICH.

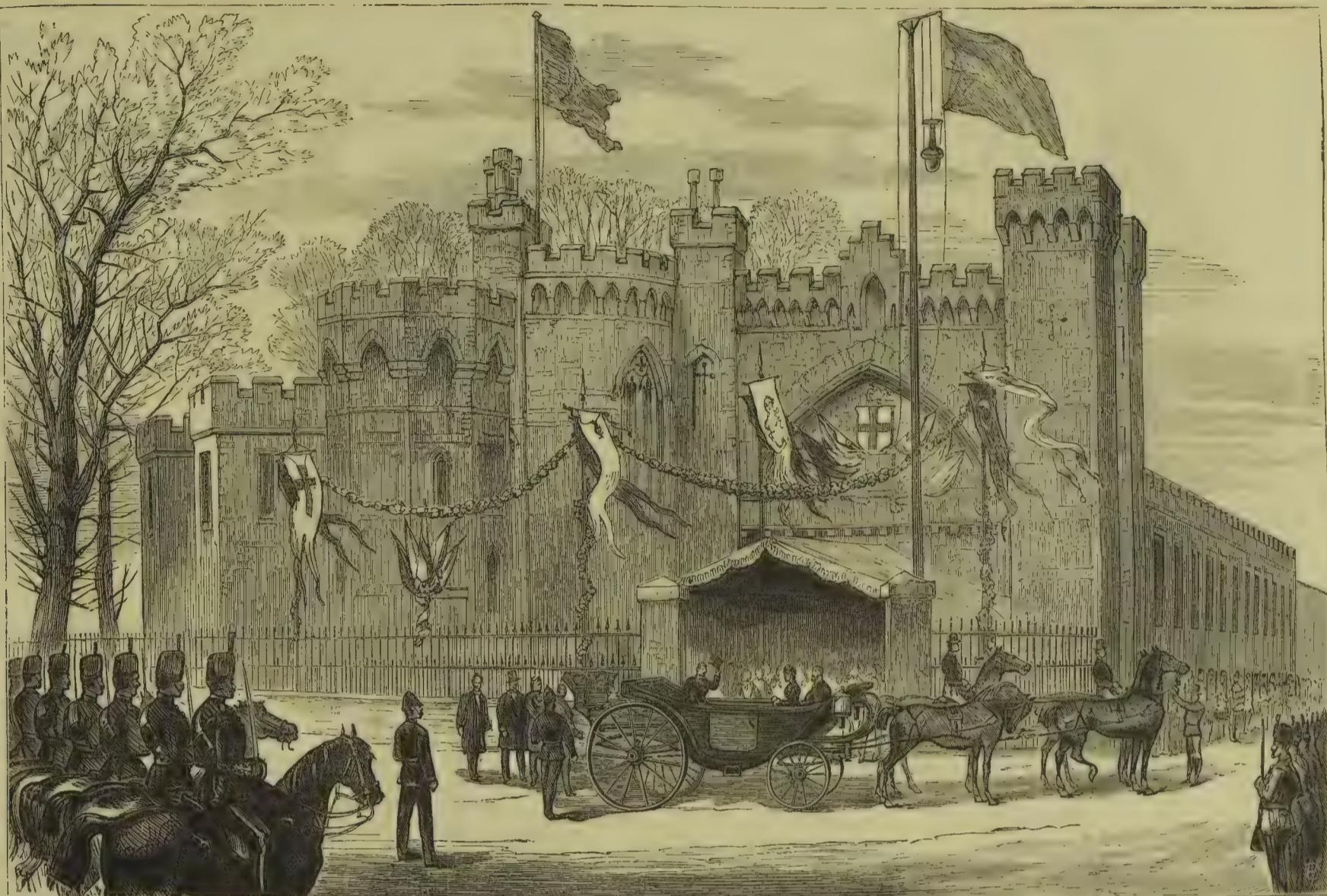
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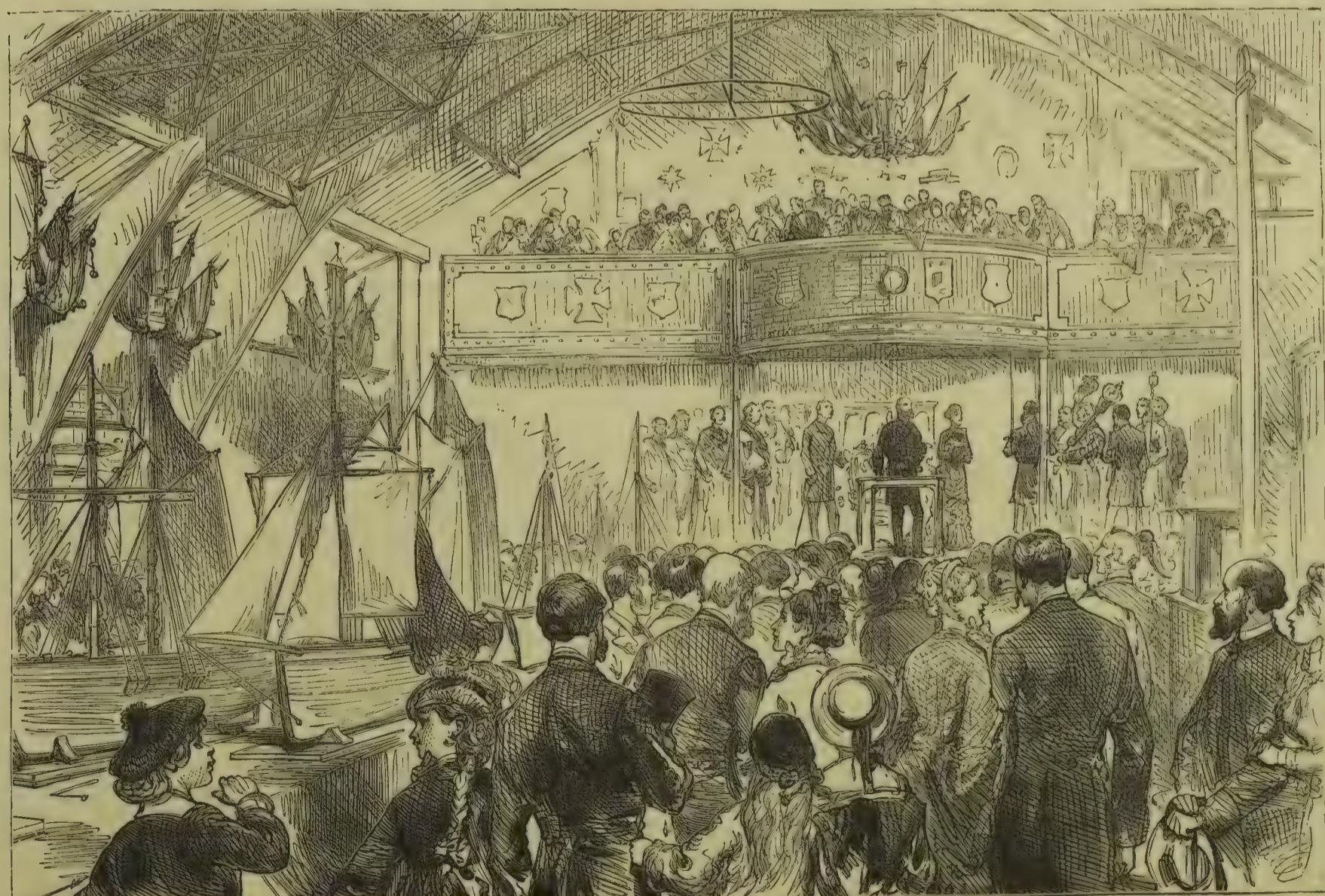
MODELS OF LIFEBOAT, FISHING APPARATUS, ETC.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION AT NORWICH.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



INTERIOR OF THE DRILL-HALL, NORWICH, WITH THE NATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

## THE NATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, at Norwich, on Monday, opened this instructive and interesting exhibition, which has been arranged with the co-operation of the Board of Trade, the Inspectors of Fisheries, the Fishmongers' Company, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and several local committees on the eastern coast.

The articles contributed to this exhibition are divided into six classes, as follows:—1. Pisciculture and shell-fish culture; 2. Models of trawling gear, drifting gear, canvas and ropes, and inland fishing tackle; 3. Life-saving apparatus, lamps, fog-horns and signalling; architectural plans, fish markets, fish-curing establishments, fish-vans, and fishermen's clothing; 4. Pictures illustrating the utilisation of condemned fish and fish refuse as a manure, and the cleansing of sewage polluted streams; 5. Dried, salted, smoked, and tinned fish; shell-fish, fish oils, manure, and disinfectants, aquatic flora and fauna, and birds which prey upon fish; 6. Collections sent on loan, which include a large number of cases of preserved fish; also, the plaster casts of fish that belonged to the late Mr. Frank Buckland, and pictures of fish by Mr. Rolfe. In Class 2 are some beautifully-contrived models of fishing-smacks and trawlers, fitted up complete with sails, nets, and gear. Many of these are shown at work, with their nets out, and each exhibits some recent improvement or invention in competing for a special prize of £50, offered by Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., and other gentlemen. In Class 3 the Board of Trade exhibit a complete collection of life-saving apparatus, and have sent down men to manipulate them. The Duke of Edinburgh contributes models of two life-boats in silver presented to the Duke and Duchess on their marriage by the British residents at St. Petersburg. The Royal National Life-Boat Institution also exhibits models, in addition to a fully-equipped life-boat mounted on its transporting carriage, models of the three classes of life-boats used on our coasts, a safety fishing-boat, and specimens of life-boats, and various articles of life-boat equipment. The exhibition is in the Volunteer Drill-Hall, with an annexe built for this occasion.

The Prince and Princess of Wales travelled by special train from Sandringham to Norwich, accompanied by Prince Leopold and a distinguished party, comprising Earl and Countess Spencer, Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P., and Lady Harcourt, Mr. Mundella, M.P., the Earl and Countess of Leicester, Lord Suffield, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Sir Cunliffe Owen, Mr. C. Hall, Count Danneskjold Samsoe, and his Excellency Count Frijs-Frijsenborg. The Royal visitors were received upon the platform by the Mayor (Mr. S. Grimmer), the Sheriff (Dr. Eade), the Town Clerk (Mr. H. B. Miller), and the Norwich Corporation officers. A guard of honour, composed of the 1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Captain Coleman, was drawn up outside the station. The Royal party entered carriages, and proceeded through the gaily-decorated Prince of Wales-road, London-street, and St. Giles's-street, to the Drill Hall, the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars furnishing an escort, under the command of Captain Hopgood-Peckham and Lieutenant Freeman. Order was maintained along the route by the 1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteers. At the Drill-Hall, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, another guard of honour, consisting of No. 5 Company of the 1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteers, was drawn up, under the command of Captain Fitch.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Leopold were received at the Drill-Hall by the President of the Exhibition (Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P.), and were conducted to a dais, draped with crimson cloth, with the banner of the Fishmongers' Company, surmounted by a scarlet cloth canopy adorned with coats of arms. The walls of the building were covered with scarlet cloth, with groups of flags at intervals. When all had taken their places, Mr. Birkbeck read the address of the Exhibition Committee, to which the Prince of Wales made a suitable reply. His Royal Highness then declared the Exhibition opened, and the Royal party were conducted round the building and its annexe. After a stay of about an hour they drove to St. Andrew's Hall, where the Mayor had provided a déjeuner. In addition to the Royal party from Sandringham, above two hundred guests were present, including the High Sheriff of Norfolk (Mr. G. D. Berney), the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean of Norwich, Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Birkbeck, Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., and Mrs. Colman, Mr. J. H. Tillett, M.P., Sir W. Folkes, M.P., Sir R. J. Buxton, M.P., and Lady Buxton, Lord Hartismere, Lord Hastings, Sir W. and Lady Foster, Sir T. and Lady Beevor, Mr. Hornblower (Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company), Professor Huxley and Mr. Spencer Walpole (Inspectors of Fisheries), and Dr. Gunther (of the British Museum). The Prince of Wales, speaking after the loyal toasts, commended the objects of the Exhibition. He remarked that, having had brought before them the great fishing interests of this country, and particularly the social condition of our fishermen, there should be formed some sort of society which would succour those who were in want, and at the same time help to assuage the grief and misery of the widows and orphans of fishermen. He felt sure that the Fishmongers' Company would indorse the suggestion he had made in reference to a Fishermen's Aid Society, and that something might be done in that direction if a committee were formed, say, at Norwich, and another in London. Before sitting down his Royal Highness said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to propose a toast—"Success to the National Fisheries Exhibition," coupled with the health of Mr. E. Birkbeck. That gentleman returned thanks for the toast. The company soon afterwards separated, and the Royal visitors returned to Sandringham.

About 150 feet of the Penzance promenade sea-wall, the foundation of which had been undermined by the sea, fell on Monday evening, carrying with it a portion of the promenade.

From particulars supplied to the reporter of a Chicago paper by a dealer in glass eyes in that city, it appears that there are a thousand wearers of these eyes in Chicago, and that from 600 to 800 eyes are sold there every year. The best eyes are made at Uri, the manufacture being favoured by the occurrence there of fine silicates and other minerals required. These eyes withstand the corrosive action of tears and other secretions better than those of France. At Uri are also made large quantities of eyes used in mounting animals, besides a superior quality of glass marbles, known to boys as agates. The artificial eye is a delicate shell or case, very light and thin, and concave, so as to fit over what is left of the eyeball. The shell is cut from a hollow ball or bubble of glass, the iris is blown in, and then the whole is delicately recocated. The trade in Chicago has undergone a curious change. Twenty years ago there were sold very many more dark eyes than light, but from that period on the sale of dark eyes has been perceptibly dying out. About twenty light eyes are now sold to one dark. In Boston the percentage is even larger—about thirty-five blue or light eyes to one brown; while, on the other hand, in New Orleans fifty brown or dark eyes are sold to one light.

## HOME NEWS.

The sale of the Knox Library at Edinburgh realised £3100.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., has accepted the post of Honorary President of the Gresham Angling Society.

Mr. G. A. Sala is to contribute to *Pan* a serial romance of modern society entitled "A Party in the City."

Selwyn Court, one of the largest and most historic mansions in Richmond, was partly destroyed by fire on Monday.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle will be closed on and after to-day (Saturday), until further orders.

The Lord Mayor will preside at the annual meeting of the open-air mission to be held next Tuesday afternoon in Sion College, London-wall.

The Lord Chancellor has issued a writ directing the election of a Representative Peer for Ireland in the room of the late Lord Dunboyne.

The *Gazette* contains the following:—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Lord Dufferin will, as has been already stated, succeed Mr. Goschen as Ambassador at the Sublime Porte; and it is probable that Sir Augustus Paget will take Lord Dufferin's place at St. Petersburg.

The twelfth annual session of the Grand Lodge of England of the Good Templars' Order at Southampton began on Monday. The Grand Chief Templar's report mentioned that there had been recently an increase of members.

Mr. James Tomkinson (Liberal) and Mr. H. J. Tollemache (Conservative) were on Saturday last nominated as candidates for the representation of West Cheshire; the polling to take place on the 22nd inst.

In opening a bazaar on Tuesday, at the English Congregational Church, Cefn, Ruabon, the Right Hon. G. O. Morgan, Judge-Advocate-General, said that England owed much to Nonconformity, but Wales owed all to it.

Colonel Everett has consented to continue the mastership of the South and West Wilts Hunt, in compliance with a request made at a meeting of the members at Warminster, under the presidency of Lord Pombroke.

Lord Derby has accepted the office of vice-president of the South-East Lancashire Liberal Association, and has promised £100 yearly in aid of its funds. The noble Lord had already contributed £500 towards the expenses of the general election.

In connection with the international exhibition of wool, woollen manufactures, and allied industries, arranged to take place at the Crystal Palace next autumn, the Clothworker's Company offer sixteen gold medals for specimens of cloths.

A series of drawing-room lectures under the auspices of the National Health Society, is to be given on Friday afternoons at 23, Hertford-street, Mayfair (by permission of Mr. Charles Matthews). The first, given this week, is by Professor Fleeming Jenkin, F.R.S., on "Sanitary House Inspection."

Abbotsford House, near Melrose, the well-known residence of Sir Walter Scott, has been let to Mr. Albert Grant. This will not, it is stated, interfere with the privilege hitherto enjoyed by the public of admission on certain days to the library and museum belonging to the residence.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh called a representative meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh last week to appoint a committee to obtain subscriptions for painting a portrait of Mr. Duncan McLaren, late M.P. for the city, to be placed in the council chamber. The subscriptions are limited to a guinea.

A scullers' race for £200 was rowed on Tuesday afternoon on Southampton Water between Edward Trickett, of Sydney, New South Wales, and W. Kirby, of Southampton, in 18 ft. coast-racing boats; and, after a splendid struggle for three parts of the course, ended in the success of the Australian. The distance was four miles in the flood tide.

Eight competitors took part in the race for the hundred-mile bicycle championship, which took place last Saturday at Leicester. Waller, of Newcastle, the long-distance champion, won in 6h. 43 min. 16 4-5 sec. Higham, of Nottingham, came in second, five yards behind; and Derkinderen, of Coventry, who fell a mile from the post, was third.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London Gaslight Company, Major Hawkins, who presided, pointed out with respect to the experiments with the electric light in the city that the cost would probably be four or five times that of gas. At present he thought they need not fear that the light would interfere with them, and if it did, there was an ample business for them.

The large conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington was on Tuesday gay with a choice display of auriculas constituting the National Auricula Society's annual show. Roses, rhododendrons, cinerarias, daffodils, pansies, and numerous other varieties were added to the exhibition in the ordinary course of the Horticultural Society's programme.

An analysis of the prospects of the cricket season of 1881 shows that it bids fair to be memorable for the number and importance of its benefits, the increase in the number of cricket-grounds, and the improved accommodation afforded to the cricket public. Some well-known names have fallen out of the lists; but, on the other hand, there are many young players of great promise, amateur and professional.

The barque *Marmora*, of Copenhagen, bound from Rochester to Porthcawl, South Wales, drifted on to the Skerweather Sands on the morning of the 12th inst., and was soon dismasted. The Porthcawl life-boat, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, promptly went out, and found that the heavy ground seas were dashing completely over the stranded ship. The master and crew were rescued and landed in safety.

The Lord Mayor has filled the important appointment of Clerk of Arraignment at the Central Criminal Court, vacant by the death of Mr. Henry Avory, by the nomination of Mr. Edward James Read, who has been Deputy Clerk for many years. Mr. W. J. Soulsby (barrister), his Lordship's secretary, to whom it was offered, declined it, looking at the superior claims of Mr. Read.

A Competitive Examination will be held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Cork, and Belfast, on May 23 and following days, at which one candidate will be selected for a second-class clerkship in the Indian Office, and fifty-six for the lower division of the Civil Service (including those who may succeed in the limited competition under clause 11 of the Order in Council of Feb. 12, 1876).

The Savage Club opened their new club premises at Lancaster House, in the Savoy, on the 16th inst., with one of their delightful Saturday evening reunions, over which Mr. Charles Kelly presided. Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, one of the oldest members, gave a lively sketch of the history of this popular literary and artistic club, of which Messrs. Sala, Brough, C. H. Bennett, and Andrew Halliday were the founders, and the members of which now comprise many of the foremost workers in art and in journalism. The Savage Club, now

entertaining a Prime Minister and next entertained at the Mansion House, for the first time, occupy premises of their own. The decorations are the gifts of artists of mark belonging to the club, which we are glad to see flourishing under its present vigorous and prudent committee.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in April was 92,312, of whom 51,125 were in workhouses and 41,187 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1880, these figures show an increase of 3560. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 806, of whom 611 were men, 164 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on Tuesday opened the new buildings of the Royal Dublin Society at Ballsbridge. Replying to an address, Earl Cowper expressed gratification that the disturbed relations of landlord and tenant in many parts of Ireland had not marred the success of the spring show there that day. While rejoicing that the foot-and-mouth disease had not appeared in Ireland, he had to report an increase of pleuro-pneumonia, which his Excellency said was accounted for by the unsatisfactory condition of many of the dairies.

Last month 7 tons 15 cwt. of fish unfit for human food (noted as being "an unusually small quantity") was seized at and near Billingsgate-market by the officers of the Fishmongers' Company and destroyed. It all came by land. The fish numbered 19,627, and included 600 fresh bream, 243 crabs, 420 haddocks, 17,100 herrings, 106 jack, 160 lobsters, 126 perch, 814 plaice, 17 salmon, 41 soles; and, in addition, one barrel of "clamps" and 24 of oysters, 3 bags of mussels, 3 of periwinkles, and 2 of whelks, 50 quarts of shrimps, and 20 lb. of eels.

Board of Trade returns show that during last month eighty ships left the Mersey, carrying 14,479 passengers. Of these 544 were English, 195 Scotch, 1623 Irish, 6992 foreign (mostly Germans), and 235 whose nationality was not given. For the United States 13,487 were bound; and of the remainder 720 sailed for British North America, 13 Australia, 122 South America, 58 East Indies, 8 West Indies, 11 China, and 60 for the West Coast of Africa. Compared with February, the returns exhibit an increase of 8920, and they are 1116 in excess of March last year.

The first of the anniversary meetings for 1881 of the Baptist denomination was held on Tuesday night, when the Young Men's Missionary Association met in the Mission-House, Castle-street, Holborn, under the presidency of Mr. A. H. Baines. In the course of his address the chairman said that the income of the Baptist Missionary Society for the past year had been in excess of the income of any previous one. The report showed that the contributions derived from young men and Sunday-scholars throughout the country now amount to one-third of the society's income. After the report had been approved of, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. F. Guyton, who has just arrived from Delhi, on "Mission Work in India."

At the annual meeting on Monday of the North Wales Eisteddfod Society, held at Bangor under the presidency of Dr. Ellis, resolutions were unanimously passed declaring that the time had come for placing Wales on the same footing as other parts of the United Kingdom in respect of higher education, which could only be done by endowing a Welsh National University with affiliated colleges, and urging that the requirements of Wales should be recognised by establishing such a college at Bangor. It was decided to memorialise Lord Aberdare's Educational Commission to recommend the removal of Aberystwith College to Bangor, or the establishment of a separate college for North Wales in Bangor.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30.

## SUNDAY, APRIL 24.

First Sunday after Easter. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. T. J. Rowsell; 3 p.m., the Dean of Peterborough; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar. St. James's, noon, Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy. Whitehall, 11 a.m. Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

## MONDAY, APRIL 25.

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Rev. S. W. Coella—"Tartar or Turk?"). British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Slater on Electric Lighting applied to Buildings).

## TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Easter Law Sittings begin. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Aches and Pains); and on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. Art-Union of London, general meeting, noon. Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; promenade, 3 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Non-Metallic Elements). Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

London Institution, anniversary, noon. Botanic Society, spring exhibition, 2 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, anniversary, 4.30 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Johnson on the Trade Marks Registration Acts). Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. ("Judas Macabaeus"—first of Mr. Sims Keever's farewell appearances).

## THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

New Moon, 10.24 a.m. Invictors' Institute, 8.15 p.m. Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m. Telegraph Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. S. Johnson on Impurities in Water). Civil and Mechanical Engineers, 7 p.m. (Mr. B. Haughton on Rainfall).

## FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on some American Humorists). Architectural Association, soirée, 7.30 p.m. Zoological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (General MacLagan on Indian Building Acts).

## SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor J. S. Blackie on the Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands, 9 p.m.). Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah"). Geologists' Association, excursion to Charlton, Blackheath, &c., Charing-cross, 1.40 p.m. Schoolmasters' Society, anniversary, 2 p.m.

## ART NOTES.

Mr. Walter S. Stacey and Mr. Samuel J. Hodson have been elected members of the Incorporated Society of British Artists. The exhibition was open free on Easter Monday.

The twenty-first Exhibition of the Belgian Society of Water-Colour Painters, at the Palais des Beaux Arts, was opened on Sunday by the Minister of the Interior.

The private view of the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours is opened to-day (Saturday), and we are glad to announce that it will contain a "Study of a Head," by her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, our Princess Royal, with other works of interest, to be hereafter noticed.

Lord Rosebery on Thursday week opened a loan exhibition of works of art at St. Jude's School-Rooms, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, held during the Easter Holidays for the benefit of the working classes of the East-End. Several well-known artists were induced by the Rev. Mr. Barnett—to whom the credit of the whole is due—to attend and explain to the holiday-makers the meaning and point of the different objects set out.

It is stated that Mr. Richard Redgrave has resigned his post as Royal Academician, to which he was elected in the year 1851. Mr. Redgrave's motive is, the *Daily News* believes, a desire to open the honours of the profession to younger artists, and his example might very properly be followed by some of his colleagues.

The second Exhibition of the City of London Society of Artists will be held at the hall of the Skinners' Company, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, and the exhibition will be opened by the Lord Mayor on the 27th inst.

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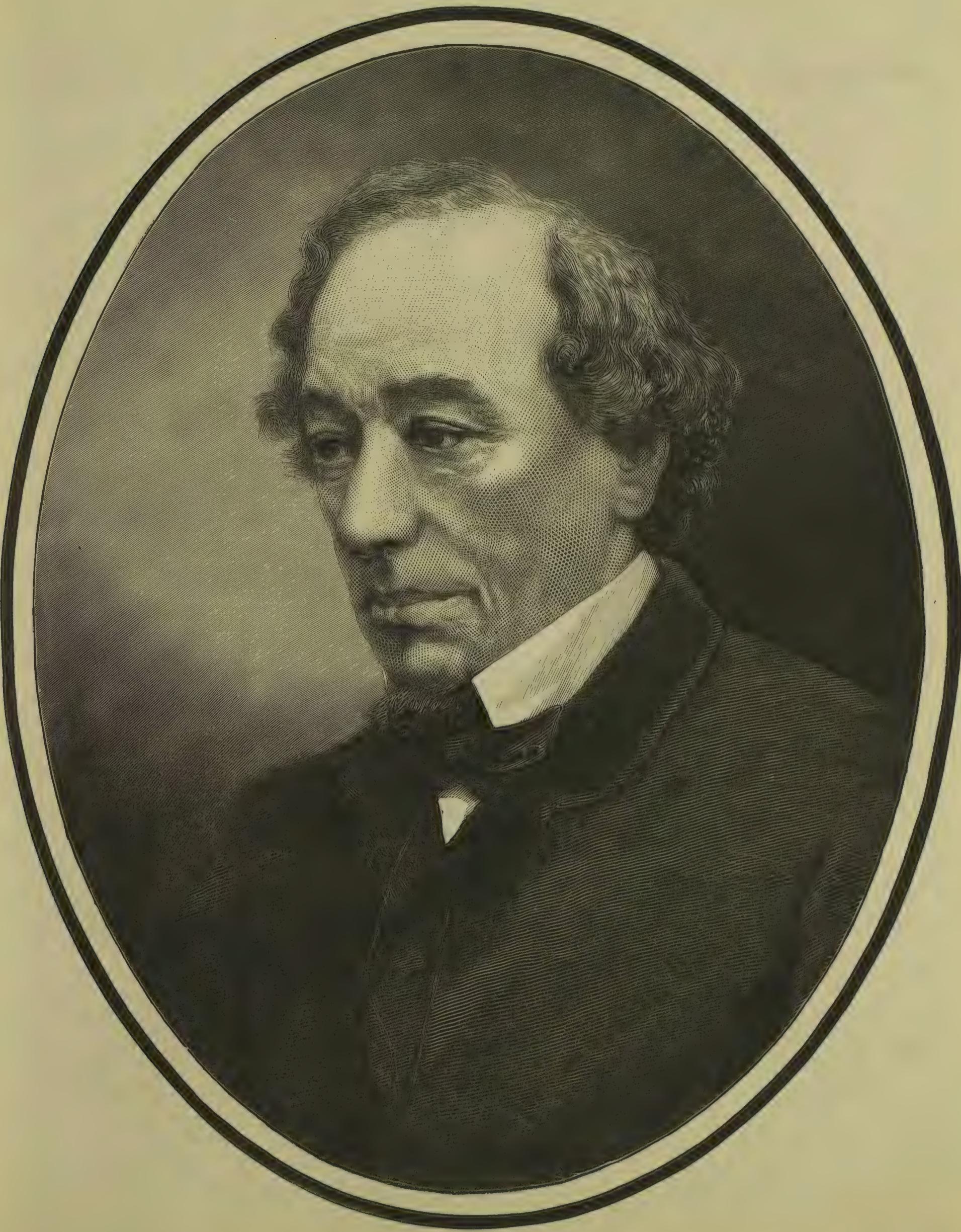
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# The Late Lord Beaconsfield.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The eminent politician who has so long held the leadership of the English Conservative party was of unmixed Jewish race. His grandfather, Benjamin Disraeli, after whom he was named, came to England from Venice, in the middle of the last century, and was a successful merchant or bill-broker in London before the Rothschilds achieved their great position in the world of finance. The father of Lord Beaconsfield was Isaac Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham House, Bucks, and No. 6, Bloomsbury-square, who was not a man of business or man of the world, but "learned as a grammarian of the Middle Ages." Yet he was, to judge from his books, which used to be read and quoted, but which are now almost forgotten, a man of the eighteenth-century type of dilettante scholarship, with its rather narrow range of sympathies and its rather shallow critical philosophy. But the anecdotal and biographical lore of his "Curiosities of Literature," "Calamities of Authors," and "Quarrels of Authors" have furnished mild entertainment to a multitude of readers; and his fondness for historical paradoxes, more especially his vindication of the Stuarts and of arbitrary rule, was so little sustained by force of argument that it could do nobody any harm.

Lord Beaconsfield himself has made the acknowledgment, that in youth he was "trained by learned men, who did not share the prejudices or the passions of our political and social life." This is perfectly true, not only of his father, Isaac Disraeli, whose days were spent in his study or in the Library of the British Museum; but also of the worthy schoolmaster, to whose care the future brilliant statesman was consigned. The Rev. Eliezer Cogan, of Higham Hill, Walthamstow, is still remembered by a few surviving acquaintance as a respectable Dissenting minister and an erudite Greek scholar, whose proficiency in that study won the high commendation of the famous Rev. Dr. Parr, but who was the most guileless and unworldly of men. He was selected, probably in consequence of Dr. Parr's approval, communicated through Samuel Rogers, for the charge of tuition in the case of young Benjamin Disraeli at the age of thirteen. Isaac Disraeli, though he had separated himself from the religious communion of Judaism, having indeed written an essay of sceptical criticism setting aside the Mosaic traditions, was not disposed, as an uncompromising Voltairean freethinker, to place his son under the instruction of any English clergyman. It is true that the boy, in early infancy, had undergone the formal rite of baptism at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn; which was done at the request of his father's friend Rogers, in order to spare him any social disadvantage that might beset the unbaptised in the company of orthodox Churchmen. But it was far from the intention of Isaac Disraeli that his son should be compelled to learn the Church Catechism; and, that being in those days imposed at every public grammar-school and college, it followed that Eton, or Harrow, or Winchester, could be no place for young Benjamin Disraeli. The Presbyterian ministry of Mr. Cogan at Walthamstow was of that doctrinal type which its professors call Unitarian, and of which Dr. Priestley and Mr. Belsham were the most notable exponents. It would naturally be less repugnant to Mr. Isaac Disraeli than ordinary forms of theological belief in this country; and he might feel sure that no attempt would be made to imbue his son's mind with any dogmatic creed. Be this as it may, the classical instruction that fell to Benjamin Disraeli's lot was imparted by Mr. Cogan and his assistants in the Walthamstow private boarding-school, which about 1820 numbered sixty or seventy boys, all from respectable Dissenting middle-class families. And, since he was never at Oxford or Cambridge, he did not get the opportunity of contracting any of those school or college friendships with young noblemen, future Dukes and proprietors of pocket boroughs, to which other political aspirants of moderate fortunes have owed their early entrance into public life.

At the age of sixteen, having been born on Dec. 21, 1805, Benjamin Disraeli was placed as a pupil, though not regularly articled, in the office of a respectable firm of solicitors in the City. It was not, we believe, intended that he should practise that profession, though his only brother, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, was bred to the law as a barrister. There was an idea, among his father's friends or other family advisers, that some experience of an attorney's business would be the most useful preparation for managing his own property. Isaac Disraeli, though not very rich, had an independent estate, which Benjamin would some day inherit. He was able, in the mean time, to make his son an adequate allowance, with which, and by the favour of Isaac Disraeli's acquaintance with fashionable patrons of literature, he soon began to show himself in London society. It was the era of Byronism, when romantic affectations of high-flown sentiments, despising common life, and frequently attended with demonstrations of vehement and intense self-will, which seemed heroic expressions of a superior order of mind, were rife among the younger generation. This species of affectation, being thoroughly insincere, was quite compatible with a deliberate intention to play upon the follies and weaknesses of other people, and to subdue them to the service of one's personal ambition. A very decided perception of the means by which it was to be done, and an eager appreciation of the motives for so doing, were manifested in Benjamin Disraeli's first published writings, ere he had fully attained manhood. It was in 1826 that "Vivian Grey" came out; a novel which could have been produced only by a dangerously clever boy. A simply ingenuous, noble-minded, generous boy, clever as he might be, could not have written it.

We are not inclined, however, just now to dwell upon the ideal that is presented in "Vivian Grey," or to trace the correspondence of its maxims with some incidents of the early part of Mr. Disraeli's public career. Too much has been made of this by unfriendly critics; and it would better suit our present state of feeling, with regard to this eminent contemporary just departed, to refrain from any comments upon the tone of his youthful essays in romance. It will be sufficient, perhaps, to remark that if a correct historical judgment of his habits of mind is to be formed, the whole series of novels, "Vivian Grey," as well as "Contarini Fleming," and "Coningsby," "Sybil," and "Tancred," down to "Lothair" and "Endymion," will have to bear witness for and against their author, not merely in his literary, but also in his political capacity. They contain very little, if anything, that could ever deserve serious censure, but much that is unreal and unsound, and they lack the air of sincerity. It is not here needful to say more about them.

Mr. Disraeli, like the hero of his story "Contarini Fleming," was long divided in mind whether he should aspire to win the power of a successful politician, or the fame of a poet. In those days, by the example of Byron, many who had some genius were tempted to seek renown in the composition of epic or romantic verse. But to give this vocation its due effect, there must be sequestered travel, like Byron's, in Greece and the East. So Mr. Disraeli spent nearly two years, from 1829 to 1831, in a pilgrimage to the Levant, more especially to Albania and Syria, which produced "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy." He came back to display his exotic acquirements and far-fetched emotions in the London

world, and figured as a minor literary lion in Lady Blessington's drawing-room, where Count D'Orsay and Prince Louis Napoleon passed for the types of social grace and honour.

Poetry, however, perhaps being conscious that Mr. Disraeli was only flirting with her, would not condescend to carry him far towards his goal. He took leave of her, turning his attention to politics as the alternative way of attaining distinction. But this change was significantly heralded by a "Revolutionary Epic," which Shelley might have written, if Shelley had been a feeble, vapid, commonplace sort of poet with the same degree of political enthusiasm. In June, 1832, came the passing of the Reform Bill and the General Election. Mr. Disraeli then appeared as Radical candidate for the borough of High Wycombe.

This was Mr. Disraeli's earliest attempt, as a politician—then derided by some persons as a political adventurer—to set his foot upon the bottom step of the ladder of advancement in public life. He had, like Vivian Grey, determined to succeed, but we do not believe that he would, at any period of his career, have condescended to use the unworthy arts of sycophancy practised by Vivian Grey. With reference, indeed, to his opportunities at starting in life fifty years ago, for winning fame and power, it must be admitted that he had a fair chance of doing so by the exercise of his literary talents. There could be no prejudice against a novelist, satirist, or poet of manifest genius, on the score of his Jewish birth. Mr. Disraeli, however, as he almost explicitly avowed, would not content himself with the merely intellectual eminence of a successful author. He craved the prize of political ambition, the proud social distinction of a ruler and manager of his fellow-citizens. It is very true that, fifty years since in our country, it might have seemed impossible for the ablest of men, in his position, to acquire such a mastery of English Parliamentary influence. There is a tide in the affairs of mankind, by which, adroitly used, the dreams of individual ambition may sometimes be fulfilled. Apart from the conflicting interests of parties, nobody would be disposed to grudge Lord Beaconsfield his splendid feat of self-exaltation, unless it appeared that the country was injured. The merits of his public acts, or the acts of those whom he decried, opposed, and now and then supplanted, may be differently regarded by one and another school of opinion. His personality as a living statesman is as fairly entitled to respectful consideration as if he had been born in our hereditary aristocracy, claiming a ready access to the governing power. Liberals, at least of late years, have felt this remarkable example to be a sign in favour of one of their characteristic principles, *La carrière ouverte aux talents*. It is a triumph over the prejudiced exclusiveness of race and caste and religious or ecclesiastical bigotry. Mr. Disraeli, in fighting his own battle, helped to gain the victory for that ancient and interesting nationality, of which he could never be ashamed. He might easily have changed his Jewish name, either upon the occasion of his marriage to an English lady, or at some period before or after, but he would never desert the race of Israel. This is greatly to his honour, since we cannot but think, looking back half a century and remembering the former condition of social sentiment, that it would have smoothed his path to preferment.

It is not worth while to say much now concerning Mr. Disraeli's first attempts to get a seat in the House of Commons. That he was a Radical candidate in 1832, under the patronage of Daniel O'Connell and of Joseph Hume; that, having quarrelled with the Reform party, and exchanged personal insults with O'Connell, he went over to the Tories; and that he became M.P. for Maidstone in 1837 are matters of history notorious to all. Those public adventures were his political "wild oats," of which every man has some, be they more or less, who regards the world as his oyster, to be opened with the tongue or the pen.

The transition from Radicalism to a peculiar mixture of Democratic with Tory professions, which was his own patent invention, seems to have been accomplished in 1835. The Whig Ministry of the Reform Bill, as it had been formed by Earl Grey, then broke down, and it was doubtful whether that party, which resumed or continued under Lord Melbourne's Ministry its uncertain lease of office, could long maintain ascendancy. Mr. Disraeli, though he had been a vehement Radical, had never been a Whig. He had formed a set of principles or notions, which to him seemed perfectly clear and consistent, and upon which he based the fantastic project of a Neo-Tory "Young England" party, to reconcile the interests of patrician privilege with the domestic wants and real wishes, as he supposed, of the labouring classes. This imagined political alliance of the uppermost rank of English society with the humblest and most numerous, to the exclusion of the middle classes, who were then supporters of the Whig party, was always Mr. Disraeli's favourite idea. "The theory," as is remarked by the *Daily News*, "of a Monarchy resting upon a Democracy, of the Crown and of the people, each strengthening the other, without the control of Parliament, is stated in Mr. Disraeli's earliest works, in his novels, in his published letter to Lord Lyndhurst on the English Constitution, and in his electioneering speeches at High Wycombe, Taunton, and Marylebone. He did all that was practicable to give effect to it during his last tenure of office. On the death of the Prince Consort he expressed in private conversation with a friend his great regret for that event, on the ground that the Prince, if he had lived, would probably have succeeded in doing what George III. tried to do and failed; in establishing, that is to say, the personal power of the Monarch as the centre of our political system, restoring the authority and prerogative of the Crown, weakened and restrained by Parliamentary encroachments."

Such was Mr. Disraeli's idea of a genuine Tory Democracy, and it was evidently borrowed from the study of Lord Bolingbroke's "Patriot King." It was one of the wildest dreams that could ever have been entertained by a speculative politician of mystical tendencies, and it never had a chance of gaining credence in the minds of any section of the real Parliamentary Conservative party. Its author, however, after repeated failures to get a seat for High Wycombe or Marylebone, in the first instance, as a Radical, or for Shrewsbury in April, 1835, contested the borough of Taunton on Conservative principles. He was again defeated, and in the same year he published his "Vindication of the British Constitution," addressed to Lord Lyndhurst, who was a warm admirer of the young and original politician, and in this essay he broached all those ideas on the subject of English history which were afterwards more fully developed in "Coningsby" and "Sybil." In 1836 he brought out his letters of "Runnymede," a series of attacks on the Administration of Lord Melbourne.

In the summer of 1837 the King died, and at the ensuing general election Mr. Disraeli was returned for Maidstone. One story of the way in which he obtained the seat has been recently told as follows. At the general election in 1835 Mr. Wyndham Lewis was the Conservative candidate, and, according to the practice of the day, bribery and promises of bribery were rife on all sides. Mr. Lewis was beaten; but, notwithstanding his defeat, he fulfilled all his engagements to the letter. This, and some causes of dissatisfaction with the successful candidates, rendered Mr. Lewis so popular in the borough that when, two years afterwards, the King's death

caused another general election, the party felt that they were strong enough in Maidstone not only to return Mr. Lewis, but also a Conservative colleague. Mr. Disraeli was waited upon, and consented to stand, and in due course was returned.

The anecdote of his first appearance as a speaker in the House of Commons has often been related. He challenged O'Connell to a duel of Parliamentary invective, and ventured to include the whole Whig party in the attack. The Whigs resolved to crush the audacious assailant, and groans, hootings, and scornful laughter arose on all sides. Mr. Disraeli attempted for some time to make head against the torrent; but, finding his efforts fruitless, he sat down with these memorable words, "I am not at all surprised at the reception I have experienced. I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." Renewed derision greeted these words, which were then supposed to be the outburst only of mortified vanity. But this rough reception did not daunt him from presenting himself again to his audience even in the course of the same Session. He fixed on less exciting subjects, and in consequence gained more attention. The Chartist Riots of 1839 were the occasion of his first successful effort, and of his really gaining the ear of the House. Slowly but surely he established for himself a reputation in Parliament, and two years from the date of his entering it he was known as a prominent politician. He had made speeches on the subject of electoral reform, opposing Mr. Hume's familiar motion made year after year on behalf of Household Suffrage, and speaking with moderation but decision against Mr. Villiers's motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws. But early in the Session of 1841 he was selected to move the rejection of Lord John Russell's Poor Law Amendment Bill. When Sir Robert Peel in the same year succeeded to Lord Melbourne, Mr. Disraeli's name was not included in the list of the new Government. It has been said that Peel wished to offer Mr. Disraeli subordinate office, but that he was overruled by Lord Stanley, afterwards Lord Derby, who lived to regard his services as essential. Sir James Graham once stated in the House of Commons that he had strongly urged Mr. Disraeli's claims. We believe, says the *Daily News* memoir this week, that Mr. Disraeli had been sounded by one of the managers of the Conservative party on behalf of Sir Robert Peel as to his willingness to take the post of Secretary of the Admiralty, and had intimated his readiness to do so. He was naturally disappointed and affronted when the matter went no further, and the new Conservative Government was formed without him. In 1842 Mr. Disraeli gave a general support to the Government of Sir Robert Peel. Speaking of himself in the third person in his "Life of Lord George Bentinck," he describes "a member who, though on the Tory benches, had been for two years in opposition to the Ministry." That would date his opposition from the end of 1843 or the beginning of 1844, and certainly by the latter year he had made up his mind, even if Peel himself had not, that the Premier would ultimately surrender the Corn Laws.

In two of his novels, "Coningsby" and "Sybil," published in 1844 and 1845, Mr. Disraeli is thought to have sketched the growth of what was then called, foolishly enough, "the Young England party," to which he attached himself, escaping thereby from an impotent isolation in the House of Commons. He had recently acquired a more assured social position by his marriage with Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, widow of his former colleague in the representation of Maidstone. To persons now middle-aged, who read "Coningsby" and "Sybil" thirty-five years ago, and who have watched the course of our political and social history, it is a curious retrospective crowd of associations that these faded names recall. Everything has turned out so completely different, so entirely opposite to what the author of those books predicted! and the realities of that period were so grossly misconceived by him! No pretensions to prophetic sagacity were ever more conspicuously falsified by a vast series of succeeding facts, in all the affairs of Great Britain and of Europe, from that day to this; and the first and perhaps mightiest of these facts, dating from 1846, was the Free Trade policy, to which Mr. Disraeli became the bitterest opponent.

We cannot find any justification for the extreme virulence of Mr. Disraeli's attacks on Sir Robert Peel when the former showed unmistakable symptoms of the intention to abandon his earlier attitude on the subject of Free Trade, and afterwards, in 1846, when he introduced his measure for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Disraeli's periodical assaults upon the Prime Minister of that epoch must still be in the memory of all who witnessed and heard them. He affected to treat Sir Robert Peel with scornful indignation as a betrayer of "the country party;" but Mr. Disraeli knew better, for he had, in one of his earlier speeches, most truly and forcibly described the position in which Sir Robert Peel now found himself. "The truth is," he said on that occasion, "a statesman is the creature of his age, the child of circumstance, the creature of his times. A statesman is essentially a practical character, and when he is called upon to take office he is not to inquire what his opinions may or may not have been upon this or that subject—he is only to ascertain the needful and the beneficial, and the most feasible manner in which affairs are to be carried on. I laugh at the objections against a man that at a former period of his career he advocated a policy different to his present one. All I seek to ascertain is, whether his present policy be just, necessary, expedient; whether at the present moment he is prepared to serve the country according to its present necessities."

There is, however, not the least need, at this time of day, to vindicate the conduct of Sir Robert Peel in 1846, any more than to dissect and expose the fallacies of the whimsical Young England party. Had the Corn Laws not been repealed, where would Young or Old England be now? The factory workpeople in "Sybil," the great industrial establishment of Mr. Millbank at Manchester, in "Coningsby;" also the great territorial property of the lords described in those novels, the funded riches and banking omnipotence of Sidonia, all the wealth of this nation and its domestic comfort, have been not only preserved but vastly augmented by the Free Trade policy. Yet it was by furious tirades against that policy, and by shooting envenomed sarcasms at the character of Sir Robert Peel, that Mr. Disraeli made himself leader of the English Conservative party. His personal victory in the contest of self-advancement, let us repeat, is not to be grudged him, but the true interests of his country were not rightly consulted in the line of action he pursued.

In the midst of these conflicts Mr. Disraeli (as we learn from the memoir above quoted) declared privately to a friend of his who is still living that he bore no malice to Peel, and that he considered him the greatest statesman of his time. "But," he added, "he has slighted and injured me, and I must do the best I can for myself." We do not vouch for the exact words, says the *Daily News*, but we vouch for their spirit and substance. It is not necessary here to discuss the moral aspect in which this language puts Mr. Disraeli's conduct. He afterwards—partially in public, and more fully in private—acknowledged that in the heat of party conflict he had been unjust to Peel, and after Peel's death he seemed glad of

opportunities of meeting the relatives of the great Conservative statesman, and protesting to them his regard and admiration for him. Later in life, after he had had large experience in the art of managing a great party, he used to say that if Peel, when he decided on the repeal of the Corn Laws, had called the Conservative party together and taken them into his confidence, they would have reciprocated that confidence; the rupture in the party would not have taken place, and Peel would have continued to be its leader until his death.

In his memoir of Lord George Bentinck we have Mr. Disraeli's version of the events which ended by leaving him Leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons. The author has there left it on record that when his friend, on the assembling of Parliament in February, 1848, signified his determination no longer to be regarded as its official spokesman in the Lower House, it was his own wish "to stand or fall by him, to have followed his example, and to have abdicated the prominent seat in which the writer had been unwillingly and fortuitously placed." At the earnest request of Lord George, he desisted from his resolve, and when the country was shocked by the news of Lord George's sudden death, Mr. Disraeli by common consent occupied the post that had for some time been absolutely vacant. His claims were pre-eminent; and, as the Peelites still held aloof from both parties in the State, it may be said that he was without a rival. In 1849 he moved the amendment to the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne; and from that moment there could be no question as to his actual position.

The death of Lord George Bentinck no doubt had hastened the moment of this personal distinction; but it can scarcely be doubted that it must have come sooner or later. For three years he was the soul of a broken and dispirited Opposition, and how arduous is such a task he has himself left on record. "There are few positions," he has said, "less inspiring than that of the leader of a discomfited party. . . . He who in the Parliamentary field watches over the fortunes of routed troops must be prepared to sit often alone. Few care to share the labour which is doomed to be fruitless, and none are eager to diminish the responsibility of him whose course, however adroit, must necessarily be ineffectual. . . . Indoors and out of doors a disheartened Opposition will be querulous and captious." This language, penned at the moment of his accepting such a situation, has in the writer's instance the quality of foresight. It accurately represents his own fortunes for many succeeding years. Yet a gleam of hope came sooner even than he, courageous as he always was, could possibly have expected. The spring of 1852 saw once more a Conservative Cabinet, and Benjamin Disraeli, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Leader of the House of Commons.

This new Government, in which Mr. Disraeli was at length a Cabinet Minister, began in a minority. A period of six years had now elapsed since the abolition of the Corn Laws; and though some extreme members of the party still muttered their discontent and their resolution to endeavour to effect a change, the great body of the party had long before withdrawn from the strife, and tacitly acquiesced in the inevitable. But the leadership of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli still lay under the imputation of a Protectionist policy. The machinery of the Anti Corn Law League was hastily resuscitated, meetings were held in the manufacturing towns, at which the leading Free-traders put down their names for large sums of money, in the event of the Government attempting to reverse the policy of the previous six years; and by these and similar means the country was stimulated to return a majority adverse to the Government. The decisive issue was taken on the Budget. It was the first effort of Mr. Disraeli as a Finance Minister, and considerable curiosity was felt as to the result. He did not disappoint the public expectation. In a speech which lasted five hours he took a masterly review of the financial position of the country. He proposed to render taxation more equal in its pressure; and, starting from the assumption that taxation and representation should go together, he proposed that the house duty should be carried down as low as the franchise, and laid upon houses of £10 value. He proposed a reduction of the malt duties; while, as a counterpoise, he suggested that they should deal in the same liberal spirit with the duties on tea. Such were the salient features of the Budget. In consequence, however, of the tactics of the Opposition, the financial statement of the Government was made in December, 1852, instead of in March, 1853, as would have been the usual course. By the latter date Mr. Disraeli was in the habit of asserting that the disappearance of agricultural distress would have enabled him to frame a Budget untainted by the slightest odour of Protectionist opinions. At the earlier date this was impossible; the Opposition knew this as well as he did, and forced his hand accordingly. A coalition took place between the Whigs, the Peelites, and the Radicals, and the result was that the Government were beaten by a majority of nineteen. The Conservative party, however, were, upon the whole, very well satisfied. They had held office with credit. They felt that their leaders had been tried, and not found wanting; and they waited a fresh opportunity.

That opportunity occurred in 1858, upon the fall of Lord Palmerston's first Government; and as the question of Parliamentary Reform had been revived by Lord John Russell, it was considered that the leaders of the Conservative party should endeavour to guide the movement, which they could not withstand. Mr. Disraeli, in the Sessions of 1858 and 1859, undertook this task, and in the debates upon this subject he dwelt on the defects of the first Reform Bill, on the injustice done to the counties in the distribution of seats, and on the wrong done to the working classes by the extinction of the scot and lot voters. At the same time he insisted that reform, to be beneficial, ought to be extended in a lateral rather than in a downward direction, and that any measure of enfranchisement ought to include all the intelligence and education of the country, and reach those classes of the community that were not to be found in the occupation of £10 houses. A Reform Bill in conformity with Mr. Disraeli's views was eventually determined on by the Government. This measure, however, was rejected. Lord Derby resigned, and the second Ministry of Lord Palmerston began, which lasted till his death, in October, 1865. The Government then fell into the hands of Earl Russell as Premier, with Mr. Gladstone as leader in the House of Commons. Then it was announced that the first measure of the reconstructed Liberal Ministry would be a new Reform Bill, with a £6 suffrage. The measure was opposed by the Conservatives, Mr. Disraeli taking up his old line, that this franchise put the government of the country into the hands of one class of the community, the lower middle class, and allowed no free play to the great variety of interests in the community.

In July, 1866, the failure of Lord Russell's Ministry with its Reform Bill let in the late Earl of Derby's second Government, and Mr. Disraeli was, of course, again Chancellor of the Exchequer. The popular agitation for Parliamentary Reform continued with such violence—to the alarming Hyde Park meeting, which broke down the railings—that Lord Derby was induced to undertake a measure for that purpose in the next Session. The Liberal party had a strong majority in Parliament. Mr. Disraeli prepared a series of resolutions to be proposed to the House of Commons, affirming that it

would be "unconstitutional to give any one class or interest a predominating power," and that it was "expedient to supply representation to some places not now represented." But, along with these truisms, he would have pledged the House to a system of ratelpaying qualification for the franchise, plurality of votes, and the method of voting by polling-papers. These resolutions were at once seen to be quite unacceptable; so, after a few days, Mr. Disraeli withdrew them, and submitted the sketch of a Reform Bill, which was never actually introduced. It would have based the franchise, in boroughs, on a £6 rating qualification, and in counties on one of £20; besides which, there were to be "fancy franchises," upon such conditions as having £30 in a savings bank, or £50 in the funds, or paying 20s. a year in direct taxes, or being a doctor, a lawyer, or a schoolmaster, or having a University degree. A few days passed, and it was already known that this bill would be abandoned, when three members of the Government—General Peel, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Cranborne (now Marquis of Salisbury)—suddenly resigned. The cause of this was the determination of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli to bring forward a second Reform Bill, of a much more sweeping character, which would amount to household suffrage in the boroughs. After some further shuffling of the cards, Mr. Disraeli, on March 18, introduced his measure, which was immediately seized by Mr. Bright and the independent Reformers. Not that they liked it as it was, but they knew that, by large alterations in committee, they could make it what they pleased. The Opposition were really quite able to compel the Conservative Ministry, who meant to keep office upon any terms, to carry out an Ultra-Liberal policy. "One by one," says the historian Mr. Justin McCarthy, "all Mr. Disraeli's checks, balances, and securities were abolished. The dual vote, for a borough ratepayer who also paid 20s. of assessed taxes, was laughed out of the bill. The voting-paper principle was abandoned. The fancy franchises were swept clean away. A lodger franchise was introduced. At last, it came to a struggle about the nature of the main franchise in boroughs. The bill fixed it that anyone rated to the relief of the poor in a borough should have the vote, provided that he had lived two years in the house. An amendment, reducing the two years of qualification to one, was carried in the teeth of the Government by a large majority. The Government, therefore, agreed to accept the amendment. At various stages of the bill, Mr. Disraeli kept announcing that, if this or that amendment were carried against the Government, the Government would not go any further with the bill. But, when the particular amendment was carried, Mr. Disraeli always announced that the Government had changed their minds after all, and were willing to accept the new alteration. At last, this little formality came to be viewed by the House as mere ceremonial."

It was in this not very dignified or authoritative manner that Mr. Disraeli achieved his work as a Parliamentary Reformer. But shortly after the bill was passed, speaking at an Edinburgh dinner, he alone claimed the credit of it all. "I had," he said, "to prepare the mind of the country, and to educate—if it be not arrogant to use such a phrase—to educate our party. It is a large party, and requires its attention to be called to questions of this kind with some pressure. I had to prepare the mind of Parliament and the country on this question of Reform."

The splendid audacity of such pretensions was about to gain its reward, even the office of Prime Minister. Lord Derby's severe illness in February, 1868, obliged him to resign, and Mr. Disraeli was summoned by the Queen to take his place. He made Lord Cairns the Lord Chancellor instead of Lord Chelmsford, put Mr. Ward Hunt in as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and effected several useful political improvements, one of which was to create a judicial tribunal for the trial of election petitions, instead of referring them to Committees of the House of Commons. The successful conduct of the Abyssinian war gave the Ministry some little *éclat*, and Mr. Disraeli made use of his peculiar style of rhetorical panegyric in moving a vote of thanks to Sir Robert Napier's army. "They had," he said, "brought the elephants of Asia to convey the artillery of Europe, to dethrone one of the kings of Africa, and to hoist the standard of St. George upon the mountains of Rasselas;" which was a feat worthy of the wondrous Alroy. But Mr. Disraeli's Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1868, like the Viceroy of India and Secretary of State in 1880, made an error of several millions sterling in the statement of the actual cost of the war. It was said to have cost five millions; when all was done, and it really cost nine millions and a half.

The Government headed by Mr. Disraeli was compelled to resign, at the end of the year, by the result of the General Election sustaining Mr. Gladstone's proposal to abolish the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland. From 1869 to 1874, Mr. Disraeli was leader of the Opposition; and it is but fair to say that his Parliamentary conduct in that position was exemplary. He seemed to take his loss of power very coolly and quietly, amusing himself and a hundred thousand readers by the production of "Lothair." In that singular novel, as most people are aware, he plays with the fashionable fit of excitement about the rumoured conversions of the English aristocracy to the Roman Catholic Church. He also makes dramatic use of the Continental Secret Societies, the Carbonari, and of Mazzinian and Garibaldian movements in Italy. As a tale of incident and adventure, it is very superior to "Endymion," his latest published story.

In his political course during those years out of office, there was nothing very remarkable for originality. But he spoke, upon due occasion, against the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, against Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act of 1870, against the abolition of purchase of Commissions in the Army; and whenever he saw a proper opportunity to disparage the Liberal Government, he did so in a decorous Parliamentary way. Then came a change of demeanour. In the autumn and winter of 1873, after the exposure of the weak points in that Government by the affair of the Irish University Bill, Mr. Disraeli assumed a more alert attitude of aggressive hostility. He took to going round the country and making platform speeches against the Government, setting an example which was followed by Mr. Gladstone, on the other side, in the Midlothian speeches of 1873. Mr. Disraeli addressed large meetings in the Crystal Palace, in the Manchester Free-Trade Hall, and at the Pomona Gardens there, and at Edinburgh and Glasgow, denouncing the Liberal Ministry as having come in with "a policy of violence, of sacrilege, and of confiscation." But he said they were now burnt out, "like a row of extinct volcanoes."

He had declined to take office in 1873, when Mr. Gladstone resigned upon the defeat of the Irish University Bill. Mr. Disraeli had had disagreeable experience of conducting a Government with a Parliamentary minority, and preferred to wait a few months longer. In February, 1874, Mr. Gladstone's precipitous dissolution, with his fitful and bewildering attitude towards his own party, caused them to be utterly defeated at the General Election. Mr. Disraeli thereupon formed a new Conservative Ministry, to which the present Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Earl of Carnarvon, with Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. R. Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Mr. Gathorne Hurly (now Lord Cranbrook) brought much

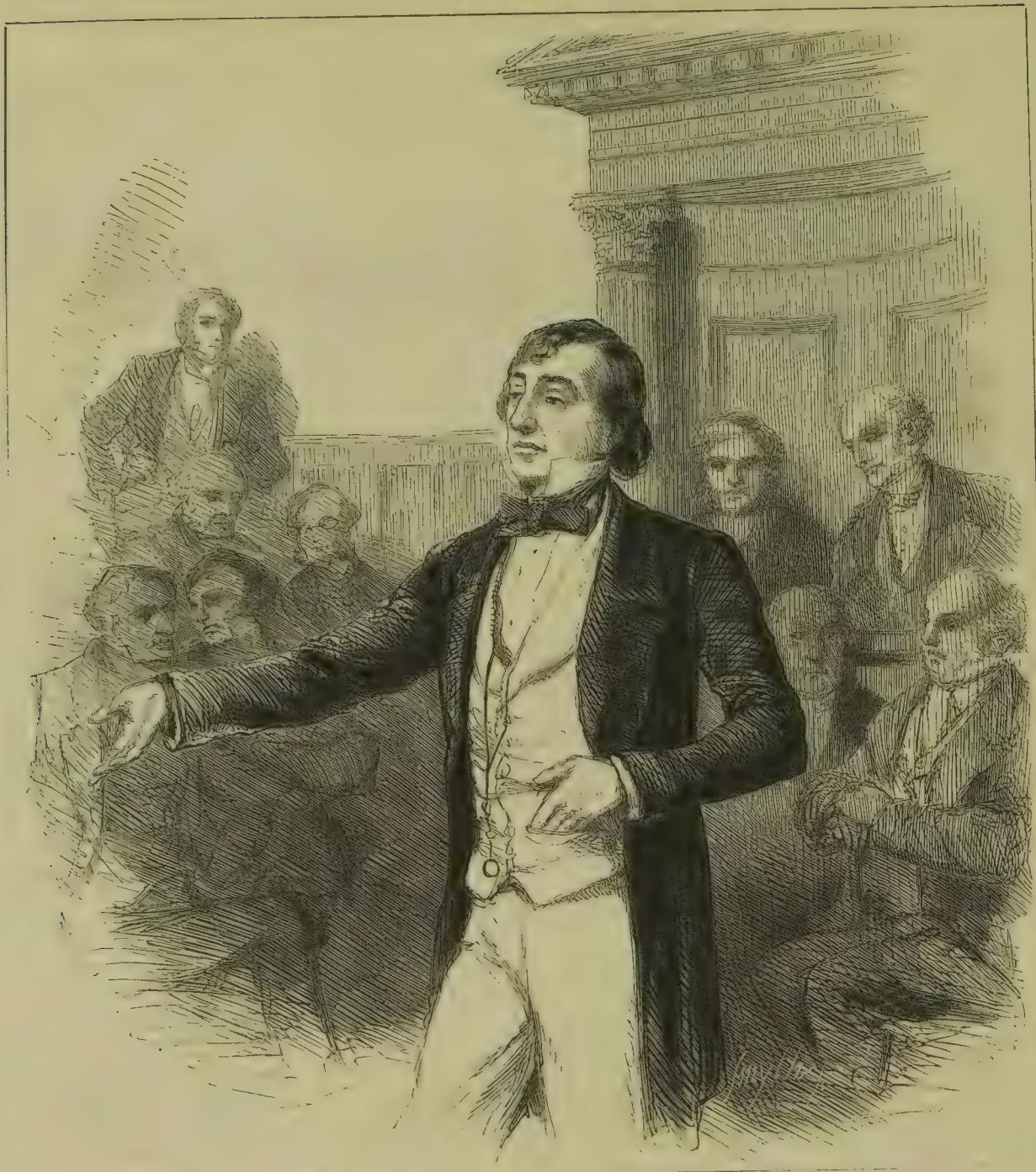
weight of personal ability and character. It was, in every way, beyond comparison the strongest Conservative Government since that of Sir Robert Peel before 1846. Mr. Disraeli was at the head of it; and the question was, "What will he do with it?"

Imperialism, whatever that may be, and whether good or bad, was not just then in question. We must say that nobody can pretend, looking at the state of affairs in February, 1874, that Mr. Disraeli was then summoned to hold power for the express purpose of saving the British Empire, the supposed interests of England or of India in Turkey or in Afghanistan, or in any part of the world, from the assaults and plots of our imaginary foreign enemies; because there never was a time of less apprehension on that score. If any such dangers have arisen, they did not come into view before the summer of 1875, when the insurrection of the Herzegovina and Bosnia reopened the Eastern Question, and our Ministers then made very light of the matter. So that Mr. Disraeli was not at all expected—not do we think he was at all prepared—to enter into a momentous contest, either diplomatic or military, with Russia or any other Great Power traditionally suspected of adverse intentions; and there is every reason to believe that he still considered, as he had said in Lord Palmerston's time, that Russian encroachment was a mere bugbear. He came into office, as a recent historian observes, without any pledge as to the course he would pursue in home or in foreign affairs. "The election had not turned on rival policies; it had scarcely turned even on rival persons; in mere weariness of the 'ins' the nation had called the 'outs' to power."

The Conservative Ministry of 1874 took office with everything made easy and smooth for them. Mr. Gladstone's financial management had bequeathed a surplus of above five millions. There was peace between this country and all foreign nations; its only foe of late, the barbarian King of Ashantee, had just been reduced to submission by a very moderate effort. The Session of 1874 produced little of important legislation beyond abolishing church patronage in Scotland; creating a legal tribunal for the regulation of church worship in England—that is, for the repression of Ritualist clerical vagaries; and passing a Merchant Shipping Bill which fell short of Mr. Plimsoll's demand for the protection of seamen. There was also a merely permissive and of course ineffective measure for the purpose, ostensibly, of enabling tenant farmers to get security that they shall not be deprived of the value of their outlay in permanent improvements on their farms. The Home Secretary, Mr. Cross, also passed a bill to enable the Local Boards and Town Councils to pull down unhealthy, ruinous, and overcrowded dwelling-houses, with a view to the erection of model buildings for the habitation of the working classes. Great indignation was roused in July, 1875, by one administrative act of the Government that year; the Admiralty circular forbidding British ships of war in foreign ports to afford refuge to any fugitive slave. This circular had to be withdrawn and explained away. We need scarcely touch upon some other incidents, which showed the Parliamentary impotence and insignificance of the new Government in the two Sessions of 1874 and 1875. The appointment of Lord Lytton, in January, 1876, to be Viceroy of India, immediately after the Prince of Wales's visit to that country, followed by the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress, seemed to mark a new departure in political enterprise of the most ambitious style. Every attentive observer who knows the tone of Lord Beaconsfield's writings and speeches must appreciate his taste for pompous Oriental regalities, and his confidence in their imposing effect upon the mind of Asiatic races. Lord Lytton, there can be little doubt, went out to India with a full understanding that he was to play an advanced Imperial part, and to develop those Asiatic schemes of glory which had been conceived by the romantic fancy of Mr. Disraeli long before. It was not then foreseen, probably, that their execution would be preceded by the European crisis of a renewed conflict between Russia and Turkey, occasioned by the revolt of the Slav provinces in the Sultan's empire, and the hideous cruelties practised in Bulgaria in the summer of 1876.

The last speech that Mr. Disraeli ever made in the House of Commons was at the end of the Session of 1876, in reply to Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Evelyn Ashley, who had blamed the Government and the Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Henry Elliot, for neglecting to protest against the Bulgarian massacres. Mr. Disraeli took much pains to contradict the proposition that the British Government could be held at all responsible for whatever might happen in Turkey. He now assumed that peculiar tone which has since been characteristic of Lord Beaconsfield as the champion of the so-called English Imperial policy. "What may be the fate," he said, "of the Eastern part of Europe it would be arrogant for me to speculate upon; and if I had any thoughts upon the subject, I trust I should not be so imprudent or so indiscreet as to take this opportunity to express them. But I am sure that, so long as England is ruled by English parties who understand the principles on which our Empire is founded, and who are resolved to maintain that Empire, our influence in that part of the world can never be looked upon with indifference. The present is a state of affairs which requires the most vigilant examination and the most careful management. But those who suppose that England ever would uphold, or at this moment particularly is upholding, Turkey from blind superstition and from a want of sympathy with the highest aspirations of humanity are deceived. What our duty is, at this critical moment, is to maintain the Empire of England; nor will we ever agree to any step, though it may obtain for a moment comparative quiet and a false prosperity, that hazards the existence of that Empire." In these phrases, repeatedly uttered by Lord Beaconsfield at the crisis of the agony suffered by large populations among the Christian subjects of Turkey, but which were never accompanied by him with expressions of human sympathy or of indignation against their oppressors, he seemed to renounce the principles of political morality as applied to foreign affairs. Such an attitude in the head of the British Government appeared really shocking to no small part of the English people.

It would be tedious here to repeat the narrative of all that took place between the different European Powers in consequence of the Bosnian insurrection and the Bulgarian massacres; or revert again to the terms of the Andressy Note, the Berlin Memorandum, and the Protocol of the Conferences at Constantinople. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs at that time was Lord Derby, whose conduct, as since revealed to his countrymen, stands entirely free from reproach. He knew that "the three Emperors," or their astute Ministers of State, had certain designs of their own in the Berlin Memorandum. But the responsibility of declining to co-operate with the other Powers to force Turkey to adopt the needful reforms must be laid upon Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet, and more especially upon its chief, not upon the Foreign Secretary, who has since taken up his own independent position. Lord Beaconsfield's speeches at Guildhall, and at the Aylesbury market dinner, in the autumn of 1876, were an ostentatious repudiation of sympathy with the victims of Turkish misrule, and had nearly committed the British Government to its support, not only against Russia



MR. DISRAELI AT THE BUCKS ELECTION, 1847.



HUGHENDEN MANOR, HIGH WYCOMBE, THE SEAT OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD.



MR. DISRAELI ADDRESSING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, 1867.



LORD BEACONSFIELD AT BERLIN, 1878.

but against all Europe. If it had so happened that a French or an Austrian Government had then been disposed and able, as Napoleon III. was in 1853, to take up arms on behalf of the Sultan's right to resist any foreign intervention between him and his unhappy subjects, Lord Beaconsfield's declarations would have obliged England to go to war for the maintenance of the existing state of the Ottoman Empire. This was the dangerous position into which he was bringing our country, at the time when Mr. Gladstone led the best portion of the Liberal party in an earnest and solemn appeal to the national conscience against so great an enormity. The St. James's Hall Conference, in December, was supported by hundreds of distinguished men who were no party politicians, but were men of science, authors, divines, scholars, and philosophers. It cannot be affirmed, with truth, that the denunciation of Lord Beaconsfield's attitude with regard to the Eastern Question was a mere party movement. There was great praise of Lord Derby, the Conservative Foreign Minister, and of Lord Salisbury, who was then going the round of the foreign Courts to arrange for concerted action to enforce reforms in Turkey. Everybody believed in those days that Lord Salisbury was quite at one with Lord Derby upon the whole Eastern Question. The wide difference between Lord Derby's views and those of the Prime Minister had not, indeed, been fully revealed. It was only known that Lord Derby had, from the first news of the Bulgarian atrocities, promptly and energetically addressed himself to get full information of the facts, and had then lost no time in sternly rebuking the Sultan's Government. He took the field in this cause of humanity, of justice and mercy, as early as Mr. Gladstone, but in official despatches which were not published until long after Mr. Gladstone's speeches and pamphlets had made the ears of the English people tingle with a voice of noble indignation. Lord Derby would not say much about it here either to deputations at the Foreign Office or in the House of Lords; but it was in July, when the subject was first mentioned in Parliament, that he ordered the British Ambassador and the Consul at Adrianople to institute a strict inquiry. It was on Sept. 5 that he wrote to Constantinople and gave the Turkish Government a distinct and solemn warning that by the outrages in Bulgaria it had utterly forfeited the support of England, and "that, in the extreme case of Russia declaring war against Turkey, her Majesty's Government would find it practically impossible to interfere in defence of the Ottoman Empire." Such was Lord Derby's attitude and language, as the English Foreign Secretary, three or four days before Mr. Gladstone spoke to the great meeting on Blackheath. It was not for Lord Derby to tell the Turkish Pashas that they must be driven out of Europe "bag and baggage;" still less for him, a Minister of the Crown, to talk of the British fleet in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forbidding the Turkish troops to cross over from Asia and suppress the Bulgarian insurgents. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone ought not to have said these things, inasmuch as they could only have been carried into effect by a joint intervention of Russia, Austria, and Great Britain, with the consent of the other Powers, and it was probable that Russia and Austria would have demanded their shares in the spoil of the Turkish Empire. At any rate, Lord Derby considered himself bound to speak with greater reserve, while he felt equally with Mr. Gladstone the intolerable wickedness, the incorrigible viciousness, of the Turkish rule in its European provinces; he felt not less compassion for its victims, and a steady determination to obtain redress. But it seemed that, during a period of about eighteen months, from the rise of the agitation in England upon the Bulgarian massacres to Lord Derby's quitting the Cabinet in the spring of 1878, the Prime Minister was, in the tone of his personal utterances, working against Lord Derby. "The Turks knew they had a friend at Court more powerful than the Foreign Secretary, and they treated Lord Derby's remonstrances and suggestions with respectful indifference." This seems to be the true key to the whole course of the negotiations preceding the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, including the proposed settlement of an armistice with Servia and Montenegro, the deliberations of January, 1877, at Constantinople, and the Protocol of March 31, signed by all the Powers, which Turkey refused to obey. The Sultan's Ministers of that period have notoriously asserted that they were encouraged to look for the material support of England in their war against Russia, notwithstanding the formal declaration of Lord Derby, as Foreign Minister, that England would give no such support. Turkey and the Sultan were thus unfairly treated. But when the war had been allowed to go on to its bitter end, when the Russian armies were at Adrianople and before Erzeroum, in January, 1878, Lord Beaconsfield had matured his purpose, which was then explained to his colleagues in the Cabinet. It was not to save or help the Turkish Empire, after all; but to resist any Russian settlement of its provinces, in order that Austria might take her slice out of them. This was the real motive of all that was done in the spring of 1878, upon the agreement which the two belligerents had come to by themselves. It was for this object, beyond doubt, that the British fleet was ordered to enter the Dardanelles on Jan. 23, and the vote of six millions for war preparations was brought forward in our Parliament. Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon instantly tendered their resignation of office, but the former was induced to remain in the Ministry by countermanding the order to our fleet. He had said, two months before, to a deputation at his own office, "For my own part, believing that, unless war is a necessity, it is a crime, I think we ought to be most careful to do and say nothing which would tend to bring it on." It was the Ministerial resolution, on March 27, to seize the island of Cyprus and land our Indian troops in Syria, instead of entering the proposed Congress upon the Treaty of San Stefano, that drove Lord Derby out of the Beaconsfield Cabinet. He knew well that such an act would set the example of a general plunder and partition of the Turkish Empire; that Russia and Austria would speedily follow the example, and there would be the gravest danger of a European war. The annexation of Cyprus was, indeed, only deferred; but it was left to be procured by a secret Treaty with the Sultan, at the price of our undertaking, alone and without help from the other Powers, to defend his Asiatic dominions. This was the diplomatic triumph of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury in June, accompanied by the surrender to Russia and Austria, respectively, of all that they had wanted to get; and this was called "bringing home peace with honour."

The Conferences at Berlin, from June 13 to July 13, 1878, at which the Prime Minister of Great Britain, with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were present, allowed the display of his personality on a magnified scale, and upon the European stage of diplomatic negotiations. During those four weeks, says a Continental correspondent of the *Times*, Lord Beaconsfield never ceased for an instant to be the great attraction. None of the other Plenipotentiaries excited so much interest among a whole people. From the moment he crossed the German frontier he was the only subject of any ardent curiosity. At every station at which he stopped a crowd had assembled, and persons who did not know how to pronounce his name, and who were heard to call him "Israel," greeted

with cheers that striking physiognomy, which responded so well to the popular imagination. At Berlin, at the doors of the Kaiserhof, it was he who was pointed out, and not only in the streets, but in the diplomatic drawing-rooms he was the centre of attraction. He had then already at times fits of lassitude, and, at a reception at Lord Odo Russell's, on a remark that the Congress must be very exhausting to him, he sadly replied, "Oh! no; it is time that tires me." At the Congress, however, he surprised everybody by the determined stand he made, and Prince Bismarck, not easily astonished, then said of him:—

"Schouvaloff and Beaconsfield are the two leading figures in this Congress, and I am delighted with watching them. Beaconsfield has wonderful presence of mind, is versatile and energetic, lets nothing excite him, and has admirably defended his cause. English pride is safe in his hands; and when the negotiations were broken off on June 21 he was manfully leading his country to war. It was then that I intervened. Both he and Schouvaloff have done their duty, and have saved their countries from war. My only merit was bringing them together at a moment when they could not themselves make any advances."

To these remarks the Berlin correspondent adds a curious anecdote. A well-known diplomatist there was not long ago conferring with Prince Bismarck in the latter's private cabinet, when the conversation chanced to turn on the Berlin Congress and the conspicuous part which the chief Plenipotentiary of Great Britain had taken in it. "There," said the Chancellor, pointing to the wall, "there hangs the portrait of my Sovereign, there on the right that of my wife, and on the left there that of Lord Beaconsfield."

We cannot deny that Lord Beaconsfield's diplomatic expedition to Berlin gained him a vast amount of popularity in England, and seemed, for the time, to have secured him an abiding majority in Parliament. The freedom of the city of London was conferred on him and on Lord Salisbury; and their progress from Parliament-street to Whitehall, on their return from Berlin, was one continued triumph. In the speech which he delivered at the Knightsbridge banquet, the Prime Minister gave an exposition of what he himself considered to be the real import of the treaty. The apprehensions which had prevailed both in this country and in Europe he described as follows:—"That the balance of power in the Mediterranean might be subverted; that Russia might establish ports on the Aegean; that the restriction on the navigation of the Straits might be removed; that Asia Minor might be conquered; and the establishments and influence of Great Britain on the Persian Gulf might be seriously endangered;" and he claimed for the Treaty of Berlin that it had secured the best possible precautions against all these contingencies. Such were the supposed merits of his policy, in the eyes of the Conservative party, while foreign journals were quoted by Lord Beaconsfield's supporters as bearing reluctant testimony to the opinion "that, war or no war, the preponderance of English influence in Asia is henceforth secured. Egypt, with the Suez Canal and the maritime route to India, Asia Minor, with Arabia, as also Syria and the rich Euphrates district, Turkey on both sides the Bosphorus, together with the road over Persia to the vassal States of Central Asia, are now all under the powerful dominion of Great Britain." This seemed flattering to the national pride; but the private convention with the Porte was of doubtful advantage, and gave some handle to those who declared that it was intended as a salve to English vanity. As for the acquisition of Cyprus, it is difficult not to associate it with a passage in "Tancred;" and, at all events, the coincidence is curious. The passage runs thus:—"The English want Cyprus, and they will take it as compensation. The English will not do the business of the Turks again for nothing."

The Eastern Question, nevertheless, was by no means completely set at rest in 1878, and has caused much diplomatic embarrassment in the last two or three years. Lord Beaconsfield's diplomatic achievement soon lost some of its apparent lustre, and it was perceived, upon calm examination, that the dangers of Russian conquests on the shores of the Mediterranean and of the Persian Gulf had in reality never existed. They were too much like those creations of imaginative rhetoric which emanated from his earlier devotion to political romance. The English popular mind, however, not being very accurately acquainted, as Lord Salisbury once said, with "large maps," or with geographical and historical details concerning Western and Central Asia, was easily led to accept those views of the bearing of Russian wars upon the safety of our Indian Empire. And the consequence too soon followed, in a quarter very remote from the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, by the institution of a war in Afghanistan, to provide India with "a scientific frontier," which has cost a military expenditure of twenty millions sterling, but which the Indian Government finds not worth keeping. This was the last important development of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy. Of domestic policy, in the way of administrative or legislative reforms, the year 1879 exhibited none at all.

The dissolution of Parliament, in the spring of last year, which might possibly have taken place with better results for his party at an earlier date, entirely destroyed Lord Beaconsfield's Parliamentary strength; and the Liberal party, again headed by Mr. Gladstone, returned to power. We are glad to record, however, that Lord Beaconsfield when he resigned carried into his retirement the personal respect of the most honourable of his political opponents. Nor can we do better than quote the expressions of Lord Hartington in one of his election speeches in North-East Lancashire:—"It may be said that Lord Beaconsfield is ambitious. I should like to know what man who has attained the position which he has attained in the political life of his country is not actuated by feelings of ambition. No one certainly can attribute any mean or unworthy feelings to Lord Beaconsfield. We disagree with his politics, but we must admire the genius and talent which the man has shown under the disadvantages he has laboured under. I firmly believe that Lord Beaconsfield has had in view what he believes to be the greatness of his country and the power of the Sovereign whom he serves."

With this generous tribute of regard from a leader of the Liberal party, we now take leave of Lord Beaconsfield's political career, which will long afford subject for serious reflection. The private life of an eminent contemporary and fellow-countryman does not come within our range of inquiry; but it may be affirmed of him, that not the slightest imputation of unworthy conduct in his domestic and social relations has ever been uttered. Few men were more deservedly beloved by their personal friends and intimate acquaintance, as he behaved to all, high and low, with unfailing courtesy and kindness.

Lord Beaconsfield's recent illness began on the 20th ult., and threatened at the close of the first week to prove fatal, but no doubt the noble Earl's life was prolonged by the care and attention which he received, and by the favourable circumstances under which he was placed. Unfortunately, the weather has been most unpropitious, a bitter east wind penetrating everywhere, notwithstanding the utmost precautions that could be taken. With its cessation in the middle of last week the patient's symptoms somewhat improved, and for a

short time favourable hopes were indulged in by those around him; but with its return on Saturday last there came a further relapse. Since then not only was there no progress, but the malady took a more hopeless form, and those who read between the lines of the bulletins were prepared for the worst. As stated in these reports, his Lordship became more restless, took nourishment with more irregularity and less willingness, gradually weakened, and sank on Tuesday morning, when he died at half-past four o'clock, apparently entirely exhausted. There was no painful struggle at the last moment; he ceased to live as if in sleep, so gently that it was some few moments after death before those watching so anxiously around his couch were fully aware of the fact.

One of Lord Beaconsfield's medical attendants furnishes the following particulars of the Earl's last condition:—"The mere drowsiness, which had been apparent in the later part of Monday evening, gradually deepened towards midnight into a stupor, from which his Lordship was with difficulty aroused. He still, however, took nourishment up to half-past one in the morning. About two o'clock the stupor deepened into coma, or complete insensibility, and towards the hour of three the breathing became very much embarrassed. Dr. Kidd and Dr. Bruce at once applied all the usual restoratives for the breathing, but, for the first time during his illness, there was no response. Seeing the approach of death, Dr. Kidd immediately dispatched messengers to Lord Barrington, Sir Philip Rose, and Sir William Jenner. Lord Barrington was the first to arrive, and upon entering the sick-room he found Lord Rowton closely grasping the right hand of the distinguished patient, in which grasp Lord Barrington joined. The two noble Lords continued to clasp the right hand of Lord Beaconsfield until the last moment, his left being all the time held in that of Dr. Kidd. About five minutes before the breathing ceased Sir Philip Rose and Dr. Quain arrived. Then a most placid appearance came over his Lordship's face, which deeply moved all in the room. The distressing breathing ceased, and for about five minutes slow, gentle inspiration took its place, and all seemed over; but even after the breathing had stopped for four or five minutes, the heart's action kept up, and the pulse continued perfectly perceptible at the wrist. It was a most touching scene. As Lord Rowton, Lord Barrington, the three physicians, Mr. Baum, the young servant James, and the two nurses watched round the bed for a further period of ten minutes, perfect silence was kept, save for the weeping of some who were present, because even when the pulse ceased it was difficult to realise that he was dead. Thus, without suffering, without a struggle, Lord Beaconsfield's life slowly passed away."

During the progress of his illness Lord Beaconsfield displayed his usual fortitude. He was patient and reticent, speaking but little, as he found that the exertion of doing so fatigued him. When, however, he did converse, his remarks always showed his characteristic shrewdness, and it was evident to those with him that when silent he was often absorbed in a deep train of thought. He was never better for interviews with friends or others, and consequently did not encourage them—a course in which he was sustained by the advice of his physicians. Indeed, he hesitated for some two or three days to see Lord Rowton after his return from Algiers, fearing the excitement might be injurious; but, after the first interview, the latter was constantly with him, and Lord Beaconsfield derived the greatest possible comfort from his presence. With this exception, and on one or two occasions when Lord Barrington and Sir Philip Rose saw him, no one but his medical advisers and personal attendants were admitted to the sick-room.

Lord Beaconsfield's executors, under his will, are Sir Philip Rose and Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, for his estate and property, with Lord Rowton (formerly Mr. Montagu Corry, his private secretary) as literary trustee or executor. The first-named gentleman has stated that it was impossible yet to say whether the funeral will be a public one or not. In the event of the former being decided on, he thought it could not take place within less than ten or twelve days. On receiving news of the death, Mr. Gladstone telegraphed from Hawarden his desire that the honours of a national funeral and interment in Westminster Abbey should be accorded to the remains of Lord Beaconsfield. It is understood that the friends and relatives of Lord Beaconsfield would assent to a public funeral in Westminster Abbey, unless any directions are found of Lord Beaconsfield's to the contrary. On Tuesday morning Dean Stanley called at Curzon-street to ascertain what were the wishes of those most intimately connected with the deceased as to the funeral, but found that no decision had been arrived at. Lord Rowton went on Wednesday morning to Osborne, to ask the Queen her wishes upon this subject. It is known that before leaving Buckingham Palace her Majesty communicated to Lord Barrington her particular desire to visit the patient; but the reply of the physicians was that only complete quietude was likely to restore Lord Beaconsfield, and they begged the Queen, in the circumstances, not to carry out her desire.

It is announced in the *Court Circular* that the Queen received with feelings of the deepest sorrow the sad intelligence of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, in whom her Majesty loses a most valued and devoted friend and counsellor, and the nation one of its most distinguished statesmen.

The funeral arrangements have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Caswell, of King's-road, Chelsea, who superintended the interment of Lady Beaconsfield, at her death in 1872.

Our Illustrations comprise two portraits of Lord Beaconsfield, one of which, copied from an engraving published by Messrs. Colnaghi, was drawn nearly fifty years ago, representing the younger Mr. Disraeli of that time. Other Engravings show the scenes of his public life, at the Bucks county election, in the House of Commons, and at Berlin, with the visit of Prince Bismarck to the English Prime Minister at the Kaiserhof Hotel. We also give a view of his country house, Hughenden Manor. His style of living was comparatively simple, and at Hughenden, though he and Lady Beaconsfield took great delight in the beautiful woods which surrounded them, there were no appliances for field sports. Lord Beaconsfield neither kept hunters nor preserved game, leaving it to his tenants to supply him at their own discretion. But he felt a peculiar interest in the Chiltern Hills, and was fond of driving among them with an appreciative stranger, showing him Great Hampden and Chequers Court, and repeating anecdotes of the historical associations of those places.

A few hours after death Mr. Boehm, sculptor, took an excellent cast of Lord Beaconsfield's features. He was to have sat for his portrait to Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., but this was prevented by his late illness.

Mr. Cecil Charles Balfour, second son of the late Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingham, N.B., was killed on the 3rd inst., in New South Wales, by a fall from his horse. The deceased gentleman, who was in his thirty-first year, was brother of Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P. for Hertford, and nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P.

## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden, in the county of Bucks, K.G., P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., died, to the deep sorrow of large classes of the community, on the 19th inst., at his residence in Curzon-street. This great statesman, orator, and author, was born Dec. 21, 1804, and baptized in the parish Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, July 31, 1817, his father having previously severed his connection with the Jewish community. He was eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, D.C.L., F.S.A., of Bradenham Manor, the well-known author of "Curiosities of Literature," by Maria Basevi, his wife, sister of Mr. George Basevi, the eminent Jewish architect, and was grandson of Benjamin Disraeli, a London merchant, who came to England in 1746. This family of Disraeli was, prior to its settlement in England, established first in Spain and then in Venice. Young Disraeli, long before he gained distinction in politics, acquired considerable reputation as a popular writer of fiction. "Vivian Grey," published in 1825, was followed by various other works of imagination, "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "The Young Duke," "Alroy," &c. Later in life, amidst all the din of political strife, he produced "Coningsby," "Sybil," "Tancred," "Lothair," and "Endymion." His brilliant career in the House of Commons dates from the year 1837, when he was elected by the borough of Maidstone, which he continued to represent until 1841. From 1841 to 1847 he sat for Shrewsbury; and from 1847 to 1856 for the county of Buckingham. From March to December, 1852, from February, 1858, to June, 1859, and from June, 1866, to February, 1868, he held office as Chancellor of the Exchequer; and from February, 1874, to March, 1880, as First Lord of the Treasury. He was elevated to the Peerage Aug. 31, 1876, invested with the order of the Garter July 22, 1878, shortly after his return from the Congress of the European Powers at Berlin. He married, Aug. 28, 1839, Mary Anne, widow of Mr. Wyndham Lewis, M.P., of Greenmeadow, in the county of Glamorgan, only daughter of Captain John Viney Evans, R.N., of Bampford Speke, Devon, and niece and eventual heiress of General Sir James Vincy, K.C.H., but had no issue. This lady was created, Nov. 30, 1868, Viscountess Beaconsfield, but died Dec. 15, 1872, when that title became extinct. Lord Beaconsfield having thus died childless, his Peerage honours also became extinct. His only surviving brother is Mr. Ralph Disraeli, Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments, who married, Aug. 15, 1861, Katherine, daughter of Mr. Charles Trevor, and has, besides three daughters, one son, Coningsby Ralph, born Feb. 25, 1867. Among his various other appointments, Lord Beaconsfield was Lord Privy Seal 1876 to 1878, Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow 1871 to 1877, a Trustee of the British Museum, one of the Committee of Council on Education, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.



and Queensberry, K.G.; was married, Jan. 27, 1841, to her cousin, Mr. Robert Johnstone-Douglas, of Lockerbie, and was left a widow Nov. 12, 1866.

Major-General Edmund Wintle, late H.E.I.C.S., son of the late Mr. James Wintle, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Bath, on the 8th inst., aged eighty.

Lady Buller, the wife of General Sir George Buller, G.C.B., on the 18th inst., after a protracted illness. She was the daughter of the late General Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., Adjutant-General of the Forces, and was married to Sir G. Buller in 1855.

Dr. Alexander Somers, a leading medical practitioner, at Salford, a very popular lecturer, and a much esteemed gentleman, on the 9th inst. He was only son of the late Mr. Alexander Somers, one of the firm of Conolly and Somers, brewers, of the city of Dublin.

Commander W. Hutchison, R.N., J.P., on the 8th inst., at his residence, 13, Crosthwaite Park, near Kingston, Dublin, aged eighty-seven. His services were numerous and important, and through his long life the improvement and well-being of the sailor was his constant aim.

Admiral William Cheselden Browne, in the Isle of Wight, a descendant of an ancient Leicestershire family, some of the members of which were High Sheriffs of the county in the reign of Henry VII. He was born in 1805, entered the Navy in 1816, on board the Minden, and, as midshipman of that vessel, was present at the battle of Algiers.

Mr. Reginald George Hanbury, eldest son of Mr. George Hanbury, of Blythwood, Maidenhead, Bucks, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Captain Trotter, of Dyrham Park, and grandson of Mr. Robert Hanbury, of Poles, in Hertfordshire, one of the firm of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co. He was killed by a fall from his horse.

Dr. William Hardwicke, the Coroner for Central Middlesex, on the 15th inst., after a few hours' illness. After holding several inquests on Thursday Dr. Hardwicke was seized with a fit, which terminated fatally not long afterwards. He had held the position of Coroner for Central Middlesex for six years and a half, succeeding the late Dr. Lankester, under whom he served for twelve years as deputy-coroner.

Mr. James Daly, of Castle Daly, county Galway, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1853, at his residence, near Loughrea, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-three. He married, 1830, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Hubert Dolphin, of Turoe, and leaves issue. One of his daughters is married to Mr. Matthew D'Arcy, of Kilcormey House, Bray, late M.P. for the county Wexford.

The Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., prebendary of St. Paul's, at Brighton, recently, in his eighty-fifth year. Dr. Burgess was Rector of Upper Chelsea from 1836 to 1869, when he was appointed to the rectory of Ickworth-with-Horring, near Bury St. Edmunds, which he lately resigned. The prebendal stall of Tottenhall, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was conferred upon him in 1850.

Rev. William Morley Punshon, D.D., the well-known popular Wesleyan preacher, on the 11th inst., aged fifty-seven. During a residence of some duration in Canada, he was five times chosen President of the Canadian Conference, and the year after his return to England, in 1873, he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference. Dr. Punshon was not only an eminent preacher, but also a poet and an antiquary. Mr. Punshon's portrait was given in our Number for Aug. 8, 1874, on the occasion of his being chosen President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

The Rev. Jacob Ley, B.D., an old and distinguished member of Christ Church, Oxford, recently, at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Ley graduated "double second class" in Michaelmas Term, 1825, and afterwards held the offices of Censor, Catechist, and Librarian, eventually becoming the Senior Student of Christ Church. In 1845 he was appointed Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, and thirteen years afterwards, on the valuable living of Staverton, in the diocese of Peterborough, becoming vacant, he was presented to it by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, and remained Vicar until his death.

Miss Jane Bewick, the eldest daughter of Thomas Bewick, the famous engraver on wood, on the 7th inst. The deceased lady had reached the great age of ninety-four, having survived her celebrated father more than half a century. Thomas Bewick left four children—three daughters and one son. The latter, Robert Elliot Bewick, died in 1849, aged sixty-one. The youngest daughter died in 1865. The last survivor is Miss Isabella Bewick. A few years ago the Misses Bewick announced their intention of leaving to the British Museum a complete collection of their father's works. When this purpose is fulfilled the inquiring student will be able to form a proper estimate of Bewick's original genius as an artist and his power and skill as a wood engraver. A few months ago the public had an opportunity, through the courtesy of his daughters, of inspecting a collection of his original drawings at the Fine Art Society's Galleries in New Bond-street. The lady just deceased edited a memoir of her father, written by himself, which, for some unexplained reason, was not published till thirty-four years after his death.

In our obituary notice of the late Mr. Granville Somerset, Q.C., it was stated that he received his education at All Souls' College, Oxford. A correspondent supplements, and in some measure corrects, this information by saying that Mr. Somerset was educated, as most of his race had been, at Westminster School, whence he was elected student of Christ Church in 1841, and from that house was elected to All Souls' in 1845; and, having taken the degree of D.C.L. in 1853, was in that year appointed Deputy Professor of Civil Law in the University. Few persons ever attached more friends to himself by the warmth of his affections than Mr. Somerset; and throughout life he was always found ready to assist the place of his education and those who laboured in it or were connected with it or had been his friends there. One of his latest efforts was to speak on its behalf, though he was very ill.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Irish probate granted at Dublin, Nov. 29, 1880, of the will (dated July 10, 1879) of the Right Hon. Frederick Mason, Baron Ashtown, late of Woodlawn, Galway, who died on Sept. 12 last at Clonadfoy Castle, county Limerick, to Thomas Frederick Cooke Trench, the Hon. Charles James Trench, the brother, and the Hon. Cosby Godolphin Trench, the son, the executors, has just been sealed in London, the aggregate personal estate within the jurisdiction of the High Courts of Justice in England and Ireland being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Elizabeth, Lady Ashtown, all the moneys, stocks, shares, and securities appointed to him by a certain deed poll, and all his furniture, plate, effects, live and dead stock at Clonadfoy Castle; upon trust for his daughter, the Hon. Harriette Mary Trench, £40,000; upon trust for his grandson William Cosby Trench, £20,000; upon trust for his grandson Sydney Trench, £15,000; upon trust for his granddaughters, Charlotte Anne Trench and Sarah Mary Trench, £10,000 each; to his daughter-in-

law, Lady Anne Trench, during widowhood, an annuity of £800; to his said son, the Hon. Cosby Godolphin Trench, his furniture, plate, and effects at Sopwell Hall, and he settles upon him certain lands in Tipperary; and some land at Summerville, Galway, is devised for the support of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Killala. The residue of his real and personal property is strictly settled upon his grandson, Frederick Oliver Trench (now Lord Ashtown), the eldest son of his deceased son, the Hon. Frederick Sydney Charles Trench.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of the county of Edinburgh (dated March 9, 1881) of the will of the Right Hon. George Maule Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, of Kerington and Glenmark, who died on July 20 last, granted to John William Maule Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, the son, and the executor nominate, was sealed in London on the 4th inst., the inventory given in upon oath, of the personal estate in England and Scotland, amounting to upwards of £138,000.

The will (dated April 7, 1880) of Mr. William Oliver Jackson, late of Ahaneck, in the county of Cork, and of Dover-street, Piccadilly, who died on Feb. 9 last, was proved in London on the 21st ult. by Maziere John Brady, William Henry Sharman-Crawford, and Edward Barry Broadley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives £500 to his wife, Mrs. Millicent Anne Jackson; £150 to his daughter, Mrs. Cherry Roma Anne Sudler; £100 each to his executors; his plate and jewellery (except two lockets, in which a previous life interest is given to his wife) are made heirlooms, to go with the settled estates; his furniture and effects to his son, Warren Edward Rowland Jackson; and twelve calendar months' wages to each of his domestic servants who have been ten years in his service. All his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates in England, Ireland, and Wales, and the residue of the personality are settled to similar uses and upon similar trusts to the property settled by him and his said son in March, 1880.

The will (dated July 15, 1879) of Mr. James Hurnard, late of Lexden, Essex, who died on Feb. 20 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Louisa Bowman Hurnard, the widow, Robert Harding, and Frederick Smith, the executors, the personal estate being affirmed under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors, Mr. Harding and Mr. Smith, £200 each; to his wife £10,000 and his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages; and an annuity to his father-in-law. All his real estate and the residue of the personal estate is to be held upon trust to pay the income to his wife until his son Samuel Fennel Hurnard attains twenty-one, and then for his said son.

The will (dated June 15, 1880) with two codicils (dated June 28, 1880, and Feb. 4, 1881) of Mr. John William Marshall, late of No. 32, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, and of Patterdale Hall, Westmorland, who died on Feb. 11 last, at No. 40, Lowndes-street, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Christopher John Parker, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives his plate to his nephew, Edward Wilfrid Marshall; £1000 to his brother George Hibbert Marshall; his house in St. George's-road to his brother Francis Albert Marshall; his pictures, prints, and engravings to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Imogen Fitz-Inman Marshall, for life, and then to go as heirlooms with the Patterdale Hall estate; the furniture, effects, horses and carriages, at Patterdale Hall to the person who shall succeed at his decease to the estate; the furniture and effects at his residence in St. George's-road to his said sister-in-law; £8000 upon trust for her for life, and at her death for his said nephew; £3000 upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Spring Rice, and then for his nephew, Gerard Spring Rice; and the residue of his property, real and personal, as to two thirds for his nephew, the said Edward Wilfrid Marshall, and as to one third for his niece, Cecilia Marshall.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1879) with a codicil (dated Sept. 9, 1880) of Mr. Robert Prowett, formerly of Spring-gardens and of Berkeley-square, but late of Park Gates, The Green, Richmond, who died on Feb. 28 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Frederick Charles Colman and James Jephson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves numerous legacies, several of considerable amount, to or upon trust for relatives, friends, executors, trustees, and servants; and the residue of his property, as to one fourth, between Richard William Bates and Alfred Prowett Bates, and one fourth each to James Prowett, Agnes Prowett, and Catherine Prowett.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1873) with two codicils (dated Aug. 31 and Sept. 24, 1880) of Sir Alexander Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart., late of Arlington Court, Devon, who died on Jan. 25 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Gabriel Prior Goldney, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves to his executor £200; to his wife, Dame Rosalie Amelia Chichester, his mansion house, East Down House, for life; subject thereto, all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates are settled so as to pass with the family estates. The residue of the personality he gives to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1880) of Mr. Francis Trevelyan Buckland, Inspector of Fisheries, late of No. 37, Albany-street, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 19 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by William Henry Bennett, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator bequeaths his museum of economic fish culture to the Director and Assistant Directors of the South Kensington Museum, which, under the name of "Buckland's Fish Museum," is to be for ever devoted to the use of the nation, and to form part of the natural history museum at South Kensington for public instruction and enjoyment; to his executor £200; and to his wife £500 and his household furniture and effects. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife for life; at her death £5000 is to be placed in the names of three trustees as an endowment fund for a professorship of economic fish culture, to be called "The Buckland Professor," under such regulations as may be approved by the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education and the Director and Assistant Directors of South Kensington Museum; and the ultimate residue of his property is to go as his wife shall appoint.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of the county of Edinburgh (dated March 7, 1881) of the will of James St. Clair, Baron Sinclair, of Herdmanston, Haddingtonshire, Nisbet, Berwickshire, and Stonedge, Roxburghshire, who died at Constantinople on Oct. 24 last, granted to the Right Hon. Jane, Baroness Sinclair, the widow, Charles William, Lord Sinclair, the son, and to three others, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 15th ult., the personal estate in England and Scotland being sworn under £7000.

A French company has signed an agreement with the Porte for the construction of twenty-five lighthouses in the Red Sea, which will prove a great benefit to Indian commerce.

SIR R. H. POLLON, BART.

Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, third Baronet, of Redenhall, Hampshire, died at Clifton, on the 8th inst. He was born Oct. 19, 1815, the eldest son of Mr. Richard Pollen, of Lincoln's Inn, and of Rodbourne, Wiltshire, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Samuel Pepys Cockerell, of Westbourne, Middlesex, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his uncle, Sir John Walter Pollen, May 2, 1863. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1837; married, first, June 5, 1845, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Godley, of Killigur, county Leitrim, which lady died in 1860; and secondly, Sept. 29, 1870, Frances Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. B. Aird. By his first marriage he had two sons and six daughters; of the former, the elder, his successor, now Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, fourth Baronet, born Oct. 6, 1846, married, June 8, 1875, Frances Anne St. Albyn, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Savage Wait, of Woodborough, county Somerset.

## LADY ROBARTES.

The Right Hon. Juliana, Baroness Robartes, died on the 12th inst., from the effects of the shock to her system caused by the burning of the week previously of the family seat, Llanhydrock, where she was residing. Her Ladyship was daughter of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole-Carew, of East Antony, Cornwall, by Caroline, his second wife, daughter of William Henry, Lord Lyttelton. She was married, Jan. 8, 1839, to Thomas James Agar-Robartes, M.P. for East Cornwall, who was created Baron Robartes Dec. 13, 1869. Their only son, the Hon. Thomas Charles Agar-Robartes, now represents East Cornwall.

## SERJEANT HERON.

Denis Caulfeild Heron, third Queen's Serjeant in Ireland, bencher of King's Inns, Dublin, and J.P. for the counties of Armagh and Down, died suddenly of an attack of apoplexy, with which he was struck while salmon-fishing at Galway on the 15th inst., aged fifty-six. Serjeant Heron, the eldest son of Mr. W. Heron, of Newry, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained the highest distinction, graduating a senior moderator in classics in 1844. In 1848 he was called to the Bar, and not long after appointed Professor of Jurisprudence in the Queen's College, Galway. In 1860 he became Q.C., in 1867 Law Adviser at Dublin Castle, and in 1880 third Serjeant, on the vacancy created by the death of Serjeant Armstrong. From 1870 to 1874 he represented, on extreme Liberal principles, the county of Tipperary in Parliament. As a nisi prius lawyer, Heron stood amongst the foremost advocates at the Irish Bar, and, as a cultivated scholar, had few equals. In the recent State prosecutions he appeared for the Crown, and was engaged in all the important cases of late years. Serjeant Heron married, in 1854, Emily, sister of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Fitzgerald, of the Irish Bench.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lady Wedderburn, widow of the late Sir John Wedderburn, recently, at Ovington-gardens, aged seventy-seven.

Major-General Richard Armstrong Roberts, late R.E., on the 12th inst., at Biarritz, in his fifty-fourth year.

Lady Jane Johnstone-Douglas, on the 15th inst., in Earl's Court-road, Kensington, aged seventy. She was fifth daughter of Charles, fifth Marquis of Queensberry, K.T., by Caroline, his wife, third daughter of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch

THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD.

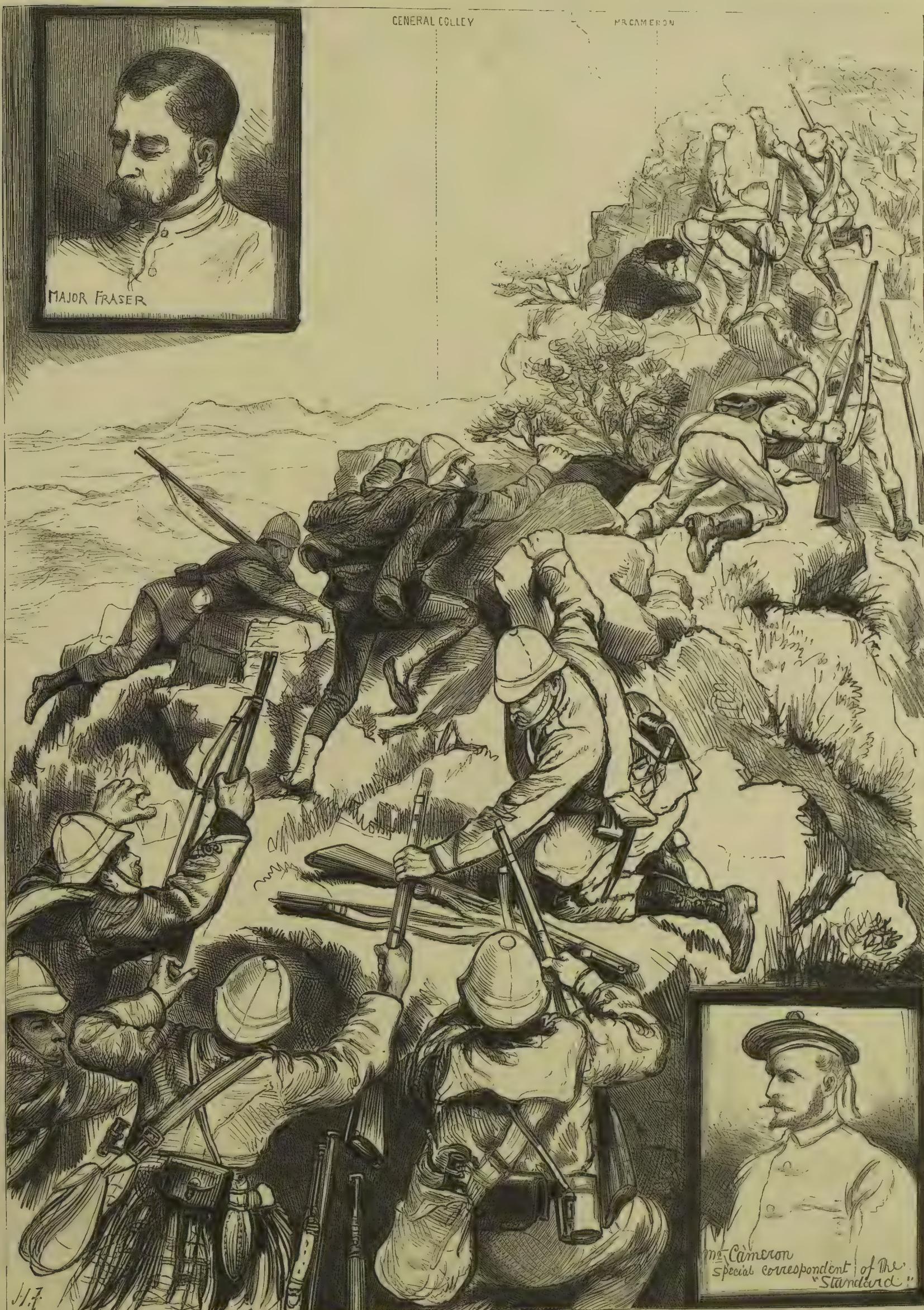


MR. DISRAELI FIFTY YEARS AGO.



VISIT OF PRINCE BISMARCK TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT BERLIN, JULY, 1878.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SIR GEORGE COLLEY'S MIDNIGHT ASCENT OF MAJUBA HILL, FEBRUARY 26.

FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## THE FIGHT ON MAJUBA HILL.

The Sketches published this week, being drawn by our Special Artist with the assistance of several eye-witnesses of this disastrous combat, show how the few British troops on the summit of the steep mountain above Laing's Neck were overpowered by the greatly superior force of Boers, who had climbed up to the assault, on Sunday, Feb. 27, the last action of that unfortunate campaign. The best account of it is that given by the *Standard* correspondent, Mr. Cameron, who was taken prisoner by the Boers, and was permitted at once to return to the British Camp at Mount Prospect, in order to send medical relief to the wounded the same evening.

This correspondent states that General Sir George Colley, who observed that the high peak which overlooked the right of the enemy's position, although held during the day by a Boer picket, was left unoccupied at night, had determined to seize and hold the point at once, fearing that if he delayed any longer the enemy might also discover its value, and intrench it as they had done with Laing's Neck. Boer working parties had been seen in close proximity to the top during the day, on Saturday, Feb. 26; so, to make possession a certainty, the order was given for 180 Highlanders of the 92nd Regiment, 148 men of the 58th, 150 Rifles, and 70 Bluejackets to assemble at half-past nine in the evening. They marched off in silence, reached Majuba Hill, three miles and a half from the British camp, and had a long and toilsome climb of three hours to the top. They got up there between four and five in the morning, before daylight. "We found ourselves," he says, "on a spacious plateau some thousand yards round, sloping gently downwards from the summit, where was an oblong hollow basin, about two hundred yards long by sixty wide, the rocky ridges of which, as it seemed to us, constituted a natural citadel that we fancied would prove impregnable." It was distant not more than two thousand yards from the nearest Boer intrenchments on Laing's Neck, and at an elevation of two thousand feet above them.

The British soldiers were posted all round, at intervals of ten paces, leaving the Naval Brigade and fifty men of the 58th Regiment as a reserve in the central hollow. When daylight came, they looked down on the Boers' encampment, laagers formed of waggon with tents inside. It was about seven o'clock when the Boers perceived that the British were on the top of the hill above them. This discovery at first seemed to excite great alarm and confusion among the Boers, who began to drive in their horses and cattle, and even prepared to remove their waggon. But their panic was apparently stopped by the authority of their commander, and some parties of them now came up the hill. Firing commenced at nine o'clock, on a part of the summit held by Lieutenant Hamilton, with only twenty men of the 92nd Highlanders. Commander Romilly, R.N., of the Naval Brigade, was killed by a chance shot early in the morning; but during the whole forenoon the casualties were not very numerous. The correspondent now goes on to say:—

"We had been exposed to five hours of unceasing fire, and had become accustomed to the constant humming of bullets, which at noon almost ceased, when the General, wearied with the exertions of the previous night, lay down to sleep. Communication by heliograph had been established with the camp, and confidence in our ability to hold our own had increased, rather than abated. Lieutenant Hamilton, however, who, with his few men, had been opposing the enemy alone throughout the morning, did not share in the general assurance. A little after twelve he came back from his position for a few minutes to tell us that, having seen large numbers of the enemy pass to the hollow underneath him, he feared that they were up to some devilment. Reinforcements were promised him and he returned to his post, but these did not reach him until it was almost too late.

"Shortly afterwards, Major Hay, of the 92nd, Colonel Stewart, Major Fraser, and myself were discussing the situation, when we were startled by a loud and sustained rattle of musketry, the bullets of which shrieked over our heads in a perfect hail. Lieutenant Wright, of the 92nd, rushed back, shouting out for immediate reinforcements. The General, assisted by his Staff, set about getting these forward, and then for the first time it dawned upon us that we might lose the hill, for the soldiers moved forward but slowly and hesitatingly. It was only too evident they did not like the work before them. By dint of some hard shouting and even pushing they were most of them got over the ridge, where they lay down, some distance behind Hamilton and his thin line of Highlanders, who, although opposed to about five hundred men at 120 yards, never budged an inch.

"It seems that the advance of the enemy had been thoroughly checked, when one of our people—an officer, I believe—noticing the Boers for the first time, ejaculated, 'Oh, there they are, quite close,' and the words were hardly out of his lips ere every man of the newly arrived reinforcements bolted back panic-stricken. This was more than flesh and blood could stand, and the skirmishing line under Hamilton gave way also, the retreating troops being exposed, of course, to the Boer fire with disastrous effect.

"I was on the left of the ridge when the men came back on us, and was a witness of the wild confusion which then prevailed. I saw MacDonald, of the 92nd, revolver in hand, threaten to shoot any man who passed him; and, indeed, everybody was hard at work rallying the broken troops. Many, of course, got away and disappeared over the side of the hill next the camp; but some hundred and fifty good men, mostly Highlanders, bluejackets, and old soldiers of the 58th, remained to man the ridge for a final stand.

"Some of the Boers appeared, and the fire that was interchanged was something awful. Three times they showed themselves, and three times they as quickly withdrew, our men, when that occurred, at once stopping their fire. I could hear the soldiers ejaculate, 'We'll not budge from this. We'll give them the bayonet if they come closer,' and so on, but all the time dropping fast, for Boer marksmen had apparently got to work in secure positions, and every shot told, the men falling back hit, mostly through the head.

"It was a hot five minutes, but nevertheless I thought at the time we should hold our own. I expected every minute to hear the order given for a bayonet charge. That order unfortunately never came, although I am sure the men would have responded to it. But our flanks were exposed, and the enemy, checked in front, were stealing round them; across the hollow on the side of the hill facing the camp we had no one, and as the men were evidently anxious about that point, frequently looking over their shoulders, Colonel Stewart sent me over to see how matters were going on. There I reported all clear, and, indeed, if the enemy had attempted to storm the hill on that face he would have been decimated by the fire of his own people aimed from the other side.

"We were most anxious about our right flank. It was evident that the enemy were stealing round it, so men were taken to prolong the position there. They were chiefly bluejackets, led by a brave young officer, and, as I watched them follow him up, for the third time that day, the conviction flashed across me that we should lose the hill. There was a knoll on the threatened point, up which the reinforcements

hesitated to climb. Some of them went back over the top of the plateau to the further ridge, others went round.

"By-and-by there was confusion on the knoll itself. Some of the men on it stood up, and were at once shot down; and at last the whole of those who were holding it gave way. Helter skelter they were at once followed by the Boers, who were able then to pour a volley into our flank in the main line, from which instant the hill of Majuba was theirs. It was *sauve qui peut*. Major Hay, Captain Singleton, of the 92nd, and some other officers, were the last to leave, and these were immediately shot down and taken prisoners.

"The General had turned round the last of all to walk after his retreating troops, when he also was shot dead, through the head. A minute or two previously Lieutenant Hamilton, requesting the General to excuse his presumption, had asked for a charge, as the men would not stand the fire much longer. Sir George Colley replied, 'Wait until they come on, we will give them a volley and then charge'; but before that moment arrived it was too late.

"To move over about one hundred yards of ground under the fire of some five hundred rifles at close range is not a pleasant experience, but it is what all who remained of us on the hill that day had to go through. On every side, men were throwing up their arms, and with sharp cries of agony were pitching forward on the ground. At last we went over the side of the hill.

"The Boers were instantly on the ridge above, and for about ten minutes kept up their terrible fire on our soldiers, who plunged down every path. Many, exhausted with the night's marching and the day's fighting, unable to go further, lay down behind rocks and bushes, and were afterwards taken prisoners; but of those who remained on the hill to the very last probably not one in six got clear away. The Boers were everywhere assisting our disabled men. Dr. Landon, who, when the hill was abandoned by our panic-stricken troops, had steadily remained by his wounded, was lying on the ground with a shot through his chest. The Boers, as they rushed on the plateau, not seeing or not caring for the Geneva Cross, had fired into and knocked over both him and his hospital assistant; so there was only one, Dr. Mahon, left to look after a great number of very bad cases."

Our Illustrations, besides a Sketch Plan of the battle, drawn as seen from the hill above the Mount Prospect Camp, show Sir George Colley's midnight ascent of Majuba Hill and the final scene of the next day's conflict, as the last remaining men of the British troops were driven off the precipice. The portraits of Major Fraser and Mr. Cameron are drawn in two corners of a page of Engravings.

## THE FAR WEST OF AMERICA.

The Dakotah Territory, belonging to the United States of America, was cut off by Act of Congress, in 1861, from the western portion of Minnesota, which latter had been organised as a State in 1858. Its northern boundary is the British frontier of the Canadian Dominion, and it has the State of Nebraska to the south, and the Idaho Territory, to the Rocky Mountains, on its west side. Its extent is 450 miles north to south, and 350 miles east to west, comprising 152,000 square miles. Its general aspect is that of an undulating plain, gradually rising, with some low terraces, towards the western mountains. The Upper Missouri and its chief tributary, the Yellowstone River, flow through Dakotah, and are navigable for small steam-boats in part of their course. The soil is very inferior to that of the North-West Territory of Canada, and the climate is said to be quite as severe; but there are some districts fit for agricultural settlement. For the grazing of cattle it is, perhaps, better adapted, like much of the Western prairie land. The only town of any importance is Yankton, near which are mines of iron and coal. The population consists of a few thousand white people and about as many Indians, who bring in furs, and skins of buffaloes, for sale. Our Sketches represent scenes on the railway lately constructed through Dakotah; the river steam-boats, one with the peculiar stern-wheel for its propulsion; the village of Bismarck, a settler's farmstead, and an Indian camp.

## NEW BOOKS.

Wonderful things are related in each of the two volumes containing *The Story of a Soldier's Life*, by Lieutenant-General John Alexander Ewart, C.B. (Sampson Low and Co.), and there was certainly no reason to apologise for publishing what is, for all its excess of detail, a round, unvarnished tale of a career both interesting and distinguished. A gallant soldier who had served with honour and glory in the 35th Royal Sussex, as well as in the 78th and 93rd Highlanders, would be sure, however garrulous, to have something to say which would be read with avidity by a large circle of readers. He discourses of "peace, war, and mutiny;" and perhaps the most wonderful of his experiences, from a certain point of view, were some that befell him in time of peace. Three they are in number; and the burden of them, respectively, is how he was miraculously assisted upon a certain occasion to "meet a little bill;" how he fell in with a money-lender who behaved not only like a human being but positively like a gentleman; and how his regiment, or a detachment of his regiment, became popular with the inhabitants of some Irish place where he was quartered. Here is the story about "meeting a little bill," ingeniously told: "I had pledged my word," says the narrator, "to the repayment of the sum of fifty pounds at the end of six months, although I never expected to be called upon to do so. The day arrived, and with it an application for the amount. . . . I knelt down in the barrack-room, and prayed earnestly that help might be accorded me. Within a few days afterwards a letter arrived from my brother Charles, of the Royal Engineers, then quartered at Gibraltar, stating that the sum of fifty pounds was lying idle at his agent's, and if by any chance I was in want of any money, that it was quite at my service." We are evidently intended to understand that the means of "meeting the little bill" were provided by direct Divine interposition; but it is a question whether such doctrine have not a mischievous tendency, and do not savour a little of profanity. Probably the worthy narrator committed the common mistake of confounding the "post hoc" with the "propter hoc;" at any rate, it is likely that his example has been followed with a very different result in many other cases, or there would be less "bad paper" about. But the question is a very delicate one. As regards the humane and polite money-lender, the narrator says:—"Unfortunately, I had allowed my debts to accumulate . . . and, for the first and only time in my life, applied for help to a money-lender, whose advertisement in one of the newspapers had caught my eye. On calling at his house, I was shown into a handsomely furnished room, and found myself in the presence of a very gentleman-like man, who asked me the object of my visit. On my stating that I had come for the purpose of borrowing £200, he replied that he did not deal in such small sums, but that he could give me the address of someone who would lend it me. He then asked me if I had a father alive; and on my answering in the

affirmative, he strongly advised my going to him and telling him the whole facts of the case; pointing out, in the kindest possible manner, that I was a very young man, that I should have to pay enormous interest for any money I might borrow, and that it would probably only lead me into still greater difficulties." Everybody must agree with the narrator when he remarks, "In seeking the aid of a money-lender, it was indeed fortunate that I fell into the hands of a gentleman." It may not occur to everybody, however, to wonder whether the money-lender would have displayed the same paternal and gentleman-like spirit if the transaction proposed had been more in accordance with the extensive scale upon which alone he was accustomed to do business. And now for the anecdote concerning the popularity acquired by the narrator and his men in Ireland. It appears that he and his detachment were eyed with disfavour by the "Tipperary boys," among whom he was quartered, until one day at ball-practice the detachment happened to shoot a policeman accidentally and wound him badly; after which, says the narrator with grim humour, "we were in high favour," and, "in fact, we became the most popular regiment that had ever been stationed at Borrisokane." The author is a soldier, the son of a soldier, the descendant of men who have done their country good service on sea and land, as combatants and diplomats, and his pages are, as they naturally would be, full of attractive, if sometimes over-minute, information. He commences with his experiences at Sandhurst and ends with an account of his undesired promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1877, a promotion which necessitated his premature retirement, at a serious pecuniary loss, from his command in India. Meanwhile, he had served through the Crimean campaign and in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and he gives a very full and extremely interesting description of what he saw, did, and suffered, having lost an arm, in the course of the various duties he fulfilled. It is a little sad to find a pious gentleman, who was wont even to make his "little bills" a subject of special prayer, declaring that, after what he saw at Cawnpore, he was transformed into a creature as brutal almost as the unspeakable Nana himself: "All feeling of mercy or consideration for the mutineers," he says, "had left me; I was no longer a Christian, and all I wanted was revenge. In the Crimea I had never wished to kill a Russian, or ever tried to, but now my one idea was to kill every rebel I could come across." So that the Christian only wants sufficient provocation to become a demon; scratch the Christian deep enough, and you'll find something equal to the Mohammedan; expel nature with even a consecrated fork, yet will she return again. The Founder of Christianity might have held that the greater the provocation the more need of self-restraint; He might have whispered: "Forgive them; they know not what they do." But such excellence is too high for us at present; we cannot attain unto it. The book, by-the-way, has a useful index.

Exhaustive as has been the process applied to the elucidation of everything connected with the public and private history of our "four Georges," here we have yet another *Life of George IV.* by Percy Fitzgerald, M.A., F.S.A. (Tinsley Brothers), in two really huge volumes. No doubt the volumes contain the product resulting from the "labour of many years;" and, equally without doubt, the contents of the volumes are calculated to absorb the attention of any reader who either is unfamiliar with the general character of George IV., his relatives, his friends, his enemies, and his reign, or, though not unfamiliar, is desirous of going once more over the particulars of a very striking but by no means pleasing biography. Strange and incredible, too, as the statement may appear, there is reason to believe that the two new volumes offer an item, here and there, of hitherto unpublished or not universally known information, whether printed from a letter or other document, and present, here and there, a novel trait, or a novel interpretation, or a something old placed in a novel light. At any rate, the two volumes, for all their formidable bulk, may be cordially recommended to anybody, if anybody there be, who has not yet had enough of George IV., his letters and opinions, and longs for yet another "view of the men, manners, and politics of his reign." Besides, it must be remembered that generation follows generation, and that new books treating of old subjects may be better suited than the former works for the new generation of readers. The whole of the "first gentleman's" dirty linen appears to be conscientiously washed, and the whole of his by no means edifying career appears to be faithfully set forth in detail, from the time that a waxen model of his new-born form, "half a span long, lying upon a crimson cushion," was made for the gratification of his doting mother and "covered by a bell-glass," to that fatal 26th of June when, it is related, he turned suddenly to the friend at his side and exclaimed, as if under the influence of an instantaneous revelation, "My boy, this is death!" The book, it should be acknowledged, has an index, if not a very complete one.

Wanderings in Algeria, under the title of *The New Play-ground*, by Mr. Alexander Knox, make the subject-matter of a volume which Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. have produced, furnishing the most recent information about the French North African Colony. Mr. Knox, being a convalescent invalid, passed the whole of the winter before last, accompanied by his wife, on that sunny shore of the Mediterranean, and made excursions both east and west along the coast, and inland over the Kabyle highlands, and to the Desert Oasis of Biskra, adorned with its groves of palm-trees and date-trees; and surveyed all places and classes of people with methodical exactness. He rather prides himself on being devoid of romantic sentiment; but his remarks show a good degree of shrewd English common-sense, and a fair amount of dry humour, which many readers will no doubt relish all the more for his colloquial familiarity of style. Algiers, upon the whole, seems not to be yet prepared with suitable accommodation for English visitors or residents in delicate health. The want of good hotels, boarding-houses, or lodging-houses, or villas of a moderate size and price, is a serious objection, except for the richest class of foreigners who can lease a costly mansion and bring their own complete household of servants. It is, moreover, a place that offers few social or public amusements to beguile a long sojourn there, and French society is out of the question. The interesting objects of a tour in several directions through the territory, which are referred to above, find ample notice in this volume; and it may be read with some advantage by those who are inclined to gain some acquaintance with a singular country and population, so close to Southern Europe.

The new Natural History Museum, at South Kensington, which was thrown open to the public on Monday, was visited by many thousand persons.

Mr. Creyke, M.P., on Monday opened the new recreation grounds at Goole, Yorkshire, and briefly referred to the good effects open-air exercise had had upon the physical condition of the people of this country. Athletic sports followed. A football-match between Goole town and Wakefield (St. John's suburb) was won by the former.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atty. R. B., Curate-in-Charge of Claypole, to be Vicar of Priors Lee, near Shifnal.  
 Brierley, George H.; Curate of Penrith, Curate of Wetheral and Warwick.  
 Bubb, Osborne; Rector of Duntbourne Rouse.  
 Buckler, J. F.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Chester, Vicar of Bidston, near Birkenhead.  
 Chambers, William; Rector of Blandford Saint Mary, Dorset.  
 Cook, R. K.; Vicar of Smallbridge, Rector of Elwick Hall, near Castle Eden.  
 Cox, Alfred Vyvyan; Rector of Hook Norton, Oxon.  
 Edmundson, A. A.; Chaplain Mersey Missions to Seamen.  
 Hay-Chapman, W.; Vicar of Southborough, Kent.  
 Houghton, Charles Adams; Prebendary of Fordington and Writhlington, in Salisbury Cathedral.  
 Kendle, W. J.; Chaplain of the Dorset County Asylum.  
 Rendall, Archdeacon Leslie; Rector of Mixbury.  
 Thompson, Vicar of Datchet; Rural Dean of Burnham.  
 Turner, George Knapp; Vicar of Christ Church, Whitley, Berks.  
 Wilson, J. Allen; Rural Dean of the Western Division of the Deanery of Craven.—*Guardian*.

The Spring Conference of the Church Association will be held on May 11, at Willis's Rooms.

A tender for the restoration of the west front of the Abbey Church of St. Alban has been accepted by Sir Edmund Beckett, to whom the Diocesan Chancellor has granted a faculty. Messrs. Longmire and Burge, who have the contract for restoring the nave, are the firm to whom the work has been given.

Early yesterday week half of the old tower of St. John's Church, Chester, fell, bearing with it five of a very sweet peal of eight bells. The tower was 150 ft. high, and was detached from the church, portions of which date from Saxon times. The church escaped, but a beautiful porch was destroyed. Another portion of the tower fell on Tuesday.

A three-light east window has been placed in St. Peter's, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, to the memory of the Rev. Edward Brice, chaplain R.N., for thirty-six years Incumbent of the parish, and to that of Mary, his wife, by their son, the Rev. G. E. Brice. The execution of the work was intrusted Mr. Baguley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The memorial to the late Prebendary Auriol having been some time under the consideration of the committee, it has been decided that it shall take the form of a painted window. The subject chosen is "Christ Blessing Little Children," the execution of which has been intrusted to Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street. The window will be placed on the south side of St. Dunstan's Church, where the late Prebendary was Rector nearly forty years.

An application was made to the Consistory Court of London on the 14th inst. for a faculty to make certain alterations in the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill, in the City. Sir Henry Peck, M.P., and other parishioners opposed, on the ground that it would be a wasteful expenditure of public money. Pending legislation resulting from the Royal Commission on the City Parochial Charities, the church might be pulled down, and the income of about £2200 a year applied to the spiritual destitution of the metropolis. Dr. Tristram granted the faculty.

On the Feast of the Annunciation Mrs. Olivier laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Thomas, Derby, which is to be built as a memorial of her father, Archdeacon Hill. It is from designs by Mr. Peacock, and will accommodate 600 worshippers. It will be erected at the sole cost of Mrs. and the Rev. Alfred Olivier; and it is intended to accommodate a district in the parish of St. James, which was founded by Mrs. Olivier's husband, and in which £20,000 has already been raised for the church, schools, and parsonage. The schools are the largest in the county.

Last Saturday evening Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who was accompanied by Mr. Ashmead Burdett-Coutts Bartlett, unveiled a memorial to the Rev. W. Tennant, late Vicar of St. Stephen's, Rochester-row, Westminster. The memorial consists of a bracket, surmounted by a bust, which is an admirable likeness of the late Vicar, executed by Mr. Richard Belt, a pupil in whose welfare and success Mr. Tennant took great interest. The bracket, which is of tasteful Gothic design, bears the following inscription:—"To the loving memory of the Rev. William Tennant, thirty years pastor of St. Stephen's Church, this monument was executed by an old pupil, and erected by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in the year 1881."

Letters have been received from Norfolk Island describing the consecration of the memorial church to Bishop Patteson. About fifty friends came from New Zealand in the Southern Cross, and were received by Bishop Selwyn, who steered, coatless, the boat which landed them. On the morning of the consecration of the new church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, which has cost £5000, the islanders, in gala dress—the men in blue trousers, white shirts, and bright-coloured neckties, and the women in white jackets and fancy petticoats—breakfasted with the Bishop. The church was crowded at the consecration, and the offertory was £96. The Bishop of Waiapu was the afternoon preacher.

Judgment has been given by the House of Lords in the case of "Mackonochie v. Lord Penzance and Martin." It was an appeal from the decision of the Lords Justices setting aside a writ of prohibition issued by the Queen's Bench to prevent the execution of a sentence of Lord Penzance suspending the appellant as Incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn, for three years, for contumacy in disobeying two monitions admonishing him to abstain from Ritualistic practices. Judgment was given, dismissing Mr. Mackonochie's appeal, with costs.—The rule nisi obtained by the Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting, to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued, with a view to his liberation from custody, was last week discharged by the Court of Appeal.

A handsome testimonial has been presented to the Rev. J. S. Northcote, who is leaving the curacy of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for the vicarage of Upton Pyne. The testimonial consisted of a large and handsome hall clock, a pair of candelabra, and four dessert dishes of a graceful design. Mr. Northcote had already received from the children, teachers, and Bible-classes of the parish china lamps and candelabra. His work has been universally appreciated. In the schools of the parish, among the young men and young women, and among the poor of the poorest districts, no less than in the pulpit, he has laboured in a manner which has secured the warm gratitude and affection of the parishioners. The contributors to these parting gifts were of all ranks, from the Premier down to some of the poor old widows.

## THE UNIVERSITIES.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The vacancy in the Mastership of St. John's College, caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. Bateson, has been filled by the election of the Rev. Charles Taylor, M.A., to the Mastership. Mr. Taylor graduated at St. John's in 1862, when he was ninth wrangler and seventeenth second-class classic. He held the Tyrwhitt University Hebrew Scholarship and the Crosse University Scholarship.

The following awards of open scholarships and exhibitions

have been made at the colleges mentioned after competitive examination; the values stated being in all cases yearly:—

Queen's: Mathematics—Toms, Chared Grammar School, £50; Humphrey, Middle School, City of London, £40; Murray, Tonbridge School, £40; Collinson, St. Peter's School, York, £30; Dawbarn, private tuition, £30. Classics—Martelli, King's School, Ely, £40; Kermode, King William's College, Isle of Man, £50; Paterson, Highgate School, £10; Purves, Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, £30.

Sidney: A. Anderson, Queen's College, Galway, £60; H. T. Lewis, Llandover College, £60; W. H. Gudry, Blundell's School, Tiverton, £10; T. W. Kelle, New Kingswood School, Bt, £10; T. H. Bird, Gloucester Cathedral School, £10; A. M. Read, Blundell's School, Tiverton, £10; Pridham, Bristol Grammar School, Lovett Exhibition; S. R. Hart, Black Heath Proprietary School, Johnson Exhibition.

Emmanuel: Mathematics—J. H. Chapman, King Edward's School, Birmingham, £50; T. E. Marples, Derby School, £10; C. Roper, King's College School, £40. Classics—L. O. Aspasia, private tuition, £50; E. O. Barratt, New Kingswood School, £40; G. H. Westcott, Marlborough College, £40. Classics and Mathematics—J. S. Phillips, Merchant Taylors' School, £40. Natural Science—B. B. Dickinson, Newcastle Grammar School, £40.

Christ's: Cartmell, Rugby School, £70; W. A. Rice, Repton School, £50; A. C. Wratilaw, Rossall School, £50; E. A. Douglas, St. Peter's School, York, £30; C. E. Marsh, St. Paul's School, £30; W. P. Richardson, Clifton College, £50. For Natural Science—T. C. Fitzpatrick, Bedford School, £50; E. Richardson, School of Mines, £50.

Pembroke: Mathematics—David, Llandover School, £60; Eve, King Edward VI. School, Berkhamsted, £50; Moncton, City of London School, £10. Classics—Strachan, Aberdeen University, £70; Evans, Durham School, £50; Sikes, Aldenham School, £50; Baker, King Edward's School, Birmingham, £50; MacLagan, Haileybury College, £10; R. Barnard, Felsted School, £40.

St. John's: A. Pattinson, Manchester Grammar School; H. B. Stanwell, Shrewsbury, £70, Minor Scholarship; F. W. Crook, Perse Grammar School, Cambridge; E. H. Hensley, Sherborne School; H. S. Lewis (Hebrew), King's College School, £50 for three years; J. Fearnley, Birkenhead, private tuition, £11. Innes, Chatham House, Rainsgate, £50 minor scholarship; E. J. Clarke, Shrewsbury, £40 for four years; A. Chadwick, St. Peter's School, York; A. G. Roby, Manchester Grammar School, and private tuition, £50 for two years; J. Kerr, Manchester Grammar School, £30 for four years; Kynaston, Cheltenham, £30 for three years; J. R. Murray, Lancashire Independent College, £20; II. Wilson, The Leys School, Cambridge, Natural Science Exhibition.

Gonville and Caius: Recommended for Natural Science Scholarship—Read, Tiverton School, Chemistry and Physics. Mathematical Scholar—C. Little, Aberdeen University, £60.

At Trinity the following distinguished graduates of the College have been elected honorary Fellows:—Lord Rayleigh, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Experimental Physics; Mr. Henry Sidgwick, M.A., Praelector in Moral and Political Philosophy, the author of "The Method of Ethics;" Mr. Edward Herbert Bunbury, M.A., author of "A History of Ancient Geography," &c.; and Mr. William Henry Waddington, B.A., Member of the French Institute, late President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs in France.

The successful competitors in the Newcastle examination at Eton are—Macnaghten, K. S. Scholar; Williams, K. S. medallist; and James, K. S. Divinity Prize.

The result of the examination for the Scholarships at Harrow has been announced, the following candidates being specially selected:—First, M. J. Rendall, recommended for the Gregory Scholarship; second, J. C. Hill; third, P. Holland, recommended for the Neeld Scholarship; fourth, C. E. Mallet; fifth, G. F. Platt; sixth, N. R. Ramsay; seventh, E. F. Every. A new scholarship recently founded by Mr. William Roundell, for the encouragement of modern studies, was competed for for the first time. The candidates specially selected were—first, F. C. Burkitt, recommended for the Scholarship; second, J. T. Best; third, G. P. Bidder; fourth, W. H. Onslow. The Neeld Medal for Mathematics was adjudged to M. J. Rendall; prize for Physics to Sir M. F. Montagu Pollock, and the prize for Chemistry to H. G. Walters.

The following scholarships have been awarded at Haileybury College:—Classical side—1, L. W. Hallward, W. R. C. King, equal; 3, F. B. Greenway. Honourably mentioned—O. Johnson, S. J. Murray. Modern side—P. T. Bourne.

The Easter Scholarships at Uppingham School have been awarded as follows:—Recommended for the Scholarships open to boys under fourteen years of age; for Scholarships of £50 each: Harman, Uppingham School; Cameron, Mr. Curteis' School, Godalming. For Scholarships of £30 each: Urwick, St. John's Wood School; Moon, Uppingham School. For Rutland Scholarships: Turner, Oakham School; John Haworth, Oakham School.

At the Scholarships Cancellarii, Lincoln, two Bursaries of the value of £45, tenable for two years, have been awarded to H. D. Dale and J. G. Trembley. There were eleven candidates.

The Winter Session and also the first year's existence of the College of Agriculture came to an end yesterday week, when Earl Nelson presented the prizes won by the students.

The Church of England High School for Girls Company, emboldened by the success of the school which it founded at Marylebone three years ago, has opened another at Eaton House, 80, Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, where sound religious teaching for girls of the upper and middle class may be obtained. The opening proceedings took place on the 7th inst., in the presence of about fifty ladies and gentlemen, to whom the Rev. F. J. Holland, to whose exertions the success of the school in Upper Baker-street is mainly due, gave a cheering picture of the progress of the good work in hand.

## THE SPRING ASSIZES.

The following is a complete list of the dates fixed for holding the Spring Assizes:—

Midland Circuit (Mr. Justice Lopez).—Aylesbury, Tuesday, April 26; Lincoln, Saturday, April 30; Derby, Friday, May 6; Warwick, Thursday, May 12.

Western Circuit (Mr. Justice Manisty).—Worcester, Tuesday, April 26; Taunton, Tuesday, May 3; Exeter, Monday, May 9; Winchester, Tuesday, May 17.

South-Eastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Hawkins).—Reading, Monday, April 25; Lewes, Tuesday, April 26; Cambridge, Thursday, May 5; Ipswich, Saturday, May 7; Hertford, Thursday, May 12.

North-Eastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Kay).—Newcastle, Tuesday, April 26; Durham, Friday, April 29; Leeds, Tuesday, May 3. Mr. Justice Kay will not join the Circuit until Leeds is reached.

Northern Circuit (Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Mathew).—Carlisle, Tuesday, April 26; Manchester, Friday, April 29; Liverpool, Saturday, May 7.

North and South Wales Circuits (Mr. Justice Cave).—Ruthin, Tuesday, April 26; Chester, Friday, April 29; Stafford, Wednesday, May 4; Swansea, Wednesday, May 11.

Prisoners only will be tried at these Assizes, except at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, at which three places there will also be entries of civil causes.

The remains of the Rev. Rowland Hill have been removed from Surrey Chapel and reinterred at Christ Church, Westminster-road.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Jacksonian prize was awarded to Mr. Cheyne, M.B. Edinburgh, F.R.C.S. England, Assistant Surgeon to King's College Hospital, for his essay on "The History, Principles, Practice, and Results of Antiseptic Surgery." Mr. Cheyne obtained the Boylston Prize and gold medal in 1880.

## GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER.

The Good Friday services at the principal churches in the metropolis were generally well attended. At St. Paul's, as is usual on all high festivals of the Church, there was a large congregation at the morning service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Fleming. At Westminster Abbey the preacher was Canon Farrar; at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the Dean of Westminster; at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Canon Wilberforce. The extremely fine weather also attracted a large number of holiday-makers to the various places of popular resort in and around London. More than 25,000 persons passed the turnstiles at the Crystal Palace, and at the Alexandra Palace the attendance of visitors was almost equally numerous. The suburban traffic on the railways, however, was not very large, owing probably to the great number of persons who have taken advantage of the holidays to get away from town for a few days. The forty-first annual gathering of Sunday scholars and teachers in connection with the central district of the West London Auxiliary Sunday-School Union took place at Craven Chapel, Marshall-street; 216 teachers, 2170 children, and about 250 friends being present. The address was given by the Rev. R. H. Lovell, of Leytonstone. The thirty-fourth annual conference of the Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire Sunday-School Unions was held at Southport. The business of the conference began in Chapel-street Congregational Chapel, Mr. James Ashworth, of Rochdale, presiding; and a public meeting was held in the evening, Alderman Nicholson, of Southport, presiding. Amongst the quaint Good Friday customs observed in the City was one in Allhallows church, where, according to the terms of an old bequest, sixty Blue-coat boys were presented each with a new penny and a bag of plums. In another case, twenty-one old widows each received sixpence in the Church of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, but they had to fulfil the ridiculous condition of picking the coin off the grave of the eccentric testatrix, and some of the claimants were so decrepit that they fell upon their hands in stooping. The annual wrestling matches of the Cumberland and Westmorland Wrestling Society took place at Lillie-bridge. There was a large attendance.

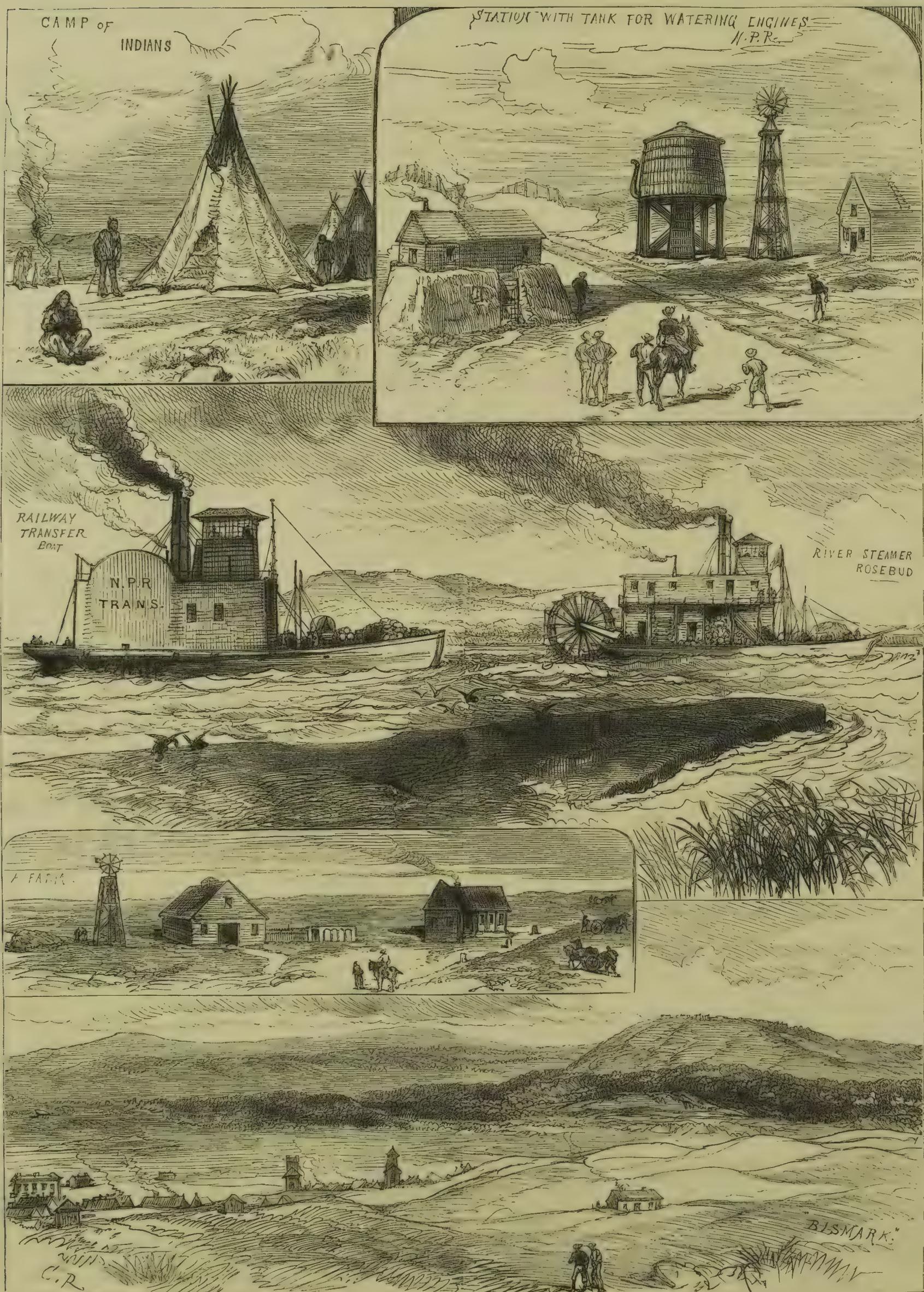
The scene at Covent-garden on Saturday testified to the increasing practice of decorating churches at Easter. St. Paul's Cathedral had magnificent bouquets on the altar on Easter Sunday, and immense congregations attended, especially in the afternoon, Canon Liddon's Easter sermon being one of the great attractions of the year. The grand peal of twelve bells was rung. There was a great wealth of primroses. In the majority of churches the decorations were mainly confined to the chancel and font, though in many instances the window-sills were effectively treated. Arums, eucharist flowers, camellias, azaleas, spiraea, and other choice products of greenhouses were to be found in abundance in the more favoured churches. St. Peter's, Notting-hill, was especially well-treated, as was St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, which had its own special mode of decoration. St. Paul's, Wilton-place, and St. Peter's, Eaton-square, naturally had the command of some of the best flowers belonging to members of their congregations spending Easter in the country; but no church surpassed St. Matthew, City-road, where the Bishop of Ely was the preacher. A good word, too, must be said for the decorations and services at St. Clement Danes. There were celebrations of holy communion at six in many churches, and at almost every church before breakfast. The number of communicants in the London churches was very large. At St. John the Divine, Kennington, there were 976 communicants. Processional hymns are increasingly popular; anthems were attempted by the least ambitious of choirs; and there is an increasing practice, while having no afternoon services, to have portions of oratorios at evensong.

The delightful weather on Easter Monday was fully taken advantage of by holiday-makers. The open spaces in or near London were crowded, Hampstead-heath being visited, according to one estimate, by fully 100,000 persons. Heavy trains left for places of resort at a greater distance, and to Brighton especially there was an unusually large traffic. More than 8000 visitors went over the state apartments at Windsor Castle. 75,000 passed the turnstiles at the Alexandra Palace; and at the Crystal Palace there were nearly 48,000 visitors. The admissions to the Zoological Society's Gardens numbered 33,614, as compared with 30,680 last Easter Monday; 28,000 persons entered the South Kensington Museum, and 12,246 the Horticultural Gardens; while the new Natural History Museum drew a very considerable number to inspect its collections. At least 20,000 visited the British Museum, and about 6000 passed through the Tower. The customary banquet was given at the Mansion House in celebration of Easter Monday. The Lord Mayor presided, supported by the Lady Mayoress. There were three hundred guests. The Easter Monday Hunt was celebrated at High Beech, the meet, as usual, being at the Robin Hood. Mr. Frederick Chilton was the huntsman, and the hind, which was obtained from Lord Petre's paddocks, Dacre Park, was uncared for in a glade a little below the King's Oak, in the centre of a dense crowd. Springing bodily into the centre of the mob, it speedily cleared itself a passage, and pointing its head eastwards, with a strong breeze behind it, soon left its pursuers well in the rear. The meet with her Majesty's staghounds was, as usual, at Maidenhead Thicket, there being a large field, including most of the usual followers of these hounds. The first deer which was turned out, after giving an unsatisfactory run, was killed. A second deer was then uncared for, which was eventually left outlying at Harleyford. The day being exceedingly fine, there were numerous spectators to witness the turn-out. The Royal Buckhounds met at noon at Maidenhead Thicket on Tuesday, in order to finish the season.

According to custom on Easter Tuesday the Bluecoat Boys paid their annual visit to the Mansion House, and received from the hands of the Lord Mayor the usual Easter gifts of new coin. The ceremony took place in the saloon, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and officers of the Corporation. The number attending was 710. Each lad wore on his breast the motto, "He is risen." To fourteen Grecians the Lord Mayor gave a guinea each, to nine junior Grecians half a guinea, to forty-four monitors half a crown each, and to 643 of the rank and file a new shilling each. On leaving each boy was offered, and most of them accepted, a glass of wine and two hot-cross buns. At the close of the ceremony the Lord Mayor and the rest of the civic dignitaries went to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the second Spital Sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Fleming.

With a view to practise our troops in firing at moving objects from unknown distances and under the conditions of real warfare, the War Office has directed that ten additional rounds of ammunition shall be served to every man at all stations where field firing is practised, to be used when skirmishing in firing at dummy troops under cover from unknown distances. A defect to which some partly attribute the defeat at Majuba Hill will, it is hoped, thus be remedied.

THE FAR WEST OF AMERICA.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE SCENE AS THE LAST OF OUR MEN RETREATED FROM MAJUBA HILL, FEBRUARY 27.—SEE PAGE 410.

## THE HEATH IN SPRING.

To those who do not thoroughly well know the heath, it must appear a barren and desolate wilderness; and, indeed, at first sight, there is little to attract in the long stretching brown expanse, which to the stranger presents few, if any, charms; and, seeing it for the first time, one is apt to turn away, little caring if one never sees it again. But to those who know it thoroughly it has perpetual changes, perpetual beauties. In the Spring a soft blue haze lies all along it, not dense enough to be called mist, that gives colour where otherwise it would be conspicuous by its absence. To-day the little hollows in the hills are full of this haze, and the heath shades from brown at one part to blue a little distance off, and ends in a deep purple on the far distance, where it hangs about the tree-tops like a silvery veil. Away to the left rise tiny hillocks, crowned here and there with a clump of red-stemmed blue-green fir-trees, and again rise out of the moor barrows that mark the passage of the war-wave that swept the South of England in the old, old times, silent monuments of brave lives that were never heard of beyond their little day, that was so long ago that nothing definite is known of any of them. To the right we see the sad, slow river meandering quietly to the sea, and note how it gleams dully amid the heath, that here and there is flecked with the grey-white lichen that is now growing profusely amid it. And as we wander up the little lane that leads to the clay-pits, that look like gigantic mole-heaps turned out at the foot of the hills, we note how the golden furze is springing in the more sheltered of the hollows.

Now rises the melancholy sound of the peewit, as, disturbed by our dogs, she flies up and down, trying to draw them away from her nest. "Pee-eeewit, pee-eeewit," cries she; but it is no use: we see the round hole in the ground, and cruelly rob her of two of her four dark-speckled eggs, as we have a weakness for them. In the far distance a couple of snipe fly about, with their curious note, that earns for them their local name of heather-bleater; and, indeed, all the birds seem out in twos to-day, for out of the bushes fly innumerable tit-larks and chaffinches in pairs, and we doubt not that our dogs have caused a flutter in many a nest, for they are possessed with inquiring minds, and pass few of the clumps of furze without fully investigating them in hopes of disturbing a stray hare or so lying hid among them. Here, where the heath rises in a sandy slope, we note the rabbits have been at work, and see where the doe has carefully scratched the sand over her "step," and we then discover the round fur-lined nest full of the ugly little babies.

Away in the swamp there, where the dogs are sending up the water like flourishes of a mop, breed the wild-fowl, and as we watch carefully we catch sight of a duck flying close to the ground, trying, like the peewit, to lead us away from her nest: as it is almost surrounded by water we do not trouble her, and proceed on our walk through mire that looks like the scrapings of an artist's palette, for we are close now to the clay that is pink and yellow and red when trodden in with the ironstone that abounds just here, and makes the next pond we come to look like blood, and presently colours the high road which crosses the heath the same tint. Just now my companion draws my attention to a small bird dancing up and down vigorously in the face of a placid red cow, that shakes her head solemnly at the bird when she comes too near, but otherwise takes small account of her vagaries, going on quietly with her meal off the new grass which is springing greenly in the bog where she is feeding. The tiny bird seems to get wilder: she flies at the cow's eyes, flaps her wings vigorously at her, uttering little shrill cries as she does so: at last the big creature moves away; and by this time we are near enough to see that the moor-hen has been defending her nest, and that a step more in her direction would have resulted in a thorough "break up" of her establishment; but she has conquered, and we leave her settling quietly down on her nest.

The turf banks to the side of the railway on which we are walking are covered with moss; yellow, green, and red-tipped lichen; fern-moss, shading from emerald to gold; and solid cushion-moss, that you cannot move without taking half the bank too; the hardy polypodium puts out her pointed fronds, and in many places the honeysuckle is out in leaf and climbing about the hedges, as if the spring were really here. Standing solitary in the middle of a bog is a willow so full of palms that it looks exactly as if it were one mass of pink apple-blossoms; for, seen in the distance, the grey palm shades into pink at first, before the yellow comes upon it; but as we go on the clay becomes yet more apparent, and soon we are in the very midst of the "works"—and very white and sticky they are.

As we leave the pits, we pass through a pine-wood, where the wind is ceaselessly sighing, and we note how far spring has advanced. The regular coo-coo of the wood-pigeon strikes on our ear, and we see, too, that in one or two nests the rooks are already sitting, while others are in active course of formation. As the rook flies back with some of his building material in his beak, an aged one, sitting on the branch beside the half-built nest, gives him hoarse directions how to place the stick: when this is done, the builder seats himself, or rather perches, just beside the old one, and both regard it for some moments with their heads on one side: then ensues an animated caw-cawing, after which a third often comes and joins the council, and they all talk together; and then sometimes the piece of stick is altered twenty times before it is finally left, and the builder goes off in search of more. The old rook never moves or does anything, but evidently is regarded by the rest as an authority, and as such is constantly consulted by them.

The leaves, dead and brown, still cling to the oak and beech trees among the firs, and the wood is carpeted by dead leaves and pine needles, that shine like polished bronze under the afternoon sun: the tree-trunks are covered with bright mosses and lichens, and the ivy climbs all over. Here is an old oak just beginning to lose the blackness of winter in the faint brown tint of the swelling buds, and in its forked arm grows a pert young holly-tree, every leaf glittering in the sunshine; and here and there, too, the irrepressible polypodium springs in every crook of another oak that stands a little forward from the rest. The silvery birches look yet more silvery and ladylike than ever, and seem pondering over their new dresses; and the chestnuts, with their big burly sticky buds, look as if a very few more days would bring out their leaves. Out in the furze-bushes we hear the chip-chip of the black-cap, called here the füz-acker—i.e., furze-hacker—his monotonous cry exactly like striking two stones together, and a lark springs up into the air, and begins to sing as only a lark can. The ditches even teem with life, and seem full of algae; and everywhere the staid elder is in leaf, and ready for anything. As the sun sets the soft mist grows deeper, and floats about between us and the heath, almost hiding the hills; then it lifts, and discloses the moor in a flush of radiance under the sunset, that broadens and broadens until all is one scarlet glow. The sky becomes red, then fades into saffron and emerald, settling down into a dense blue, in which sails lazily a pale moon, and a few stars begin to gleam. J. E. P.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

P. J. (Broadmoor).—Your numerous emendations of your problem have protracted much confusion. Please send amended diagram, with solution appended, without reference to those sent previously.

E. H. (Rawsthorpe).—We shall be pleased to examine and report upon any games you may send us; but we fear, from your question about the plurality of the Queens, that your play is not up to the standard of publication. There can be two or more Queens on the board at the same time.

R. T. (Clifton).—You can procure diagrams of the chess-board from W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

X. Y. Z.—Please accept our cordial thanks for the games. We shall avail ourselves of both very shortly.

D. W. K. (Brighton).—The competitors in the last Inter-University chess-match were not all undergraduates.

T. H. (Camden Town).—Like most inexperienced solvers of problems, you think every one you cannot solve is impossible of solution, and every one you can solve too easy.

H. E. WARD, SMUTCH, and J. W.—The continuation after 1. P. to K 3rd is 2. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) and 3. Q to B 8th (checkmate). Surely such a minor variation should present no difficulty to you.

W. BIDDLE and L. N. P.—Your problems shall receive our best attention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NO. 1929, 1930, and 1931 received from William Pocock, of Cape Town.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1930 received from Hereward, Espanol, May Bank, Fred Cartell, F. Schwartz, J. M. (San Remo), James Atkinson, and Duke.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1937 received from A Chapman, C Edmundson, Espanol, Smutch, Cant, Pierce Jones, W. J. Eggleston, J. M. (San Remo), and James Atkinson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1938 received from H. B. Shadforth, East Marden, J. Perez Ventoso, Dr F. St. C Edmundson, D. W. (Guernsey), Hereward, B. H. Brooks, James Dobson, Cholwell, J. A. De Landseer (Antwerp), Nerina, W. H. Hillier, D. Templeton, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Ben Nevis, H. Barrett, R. T. Kemp, T. H. Holdron, Elsie, An Old Hand, F. Ferris, R. Jessop, G. W. Law, N. Harris, F. G. Parsloe, Robert Tweddell, L. L. Greenaway, C. Oswald, Otto Fulder (Ghent), R. Gray, R. Blacklock, D. W. Kell, M. O'Halloran, W. J. Rudman, Otto Foebrook, E. Elsley, C. S. Cox, T. Greenbank, E. Casella, B. Wood, Aaron Harper, R. J. Vines, Portobello, Leslie Lachlan, Matthew Hendrie, G. A. (Banchurh), Fire Plug, Lulu, E. L. G. Theodor Wilfink, Semaj, J. W. W. H. W. Mornington, Smutch, William Miller, G. Michal, Cant, John Balfour, Jalla Short, W. Biddle, Fred Carroll, Lulu, E. J. Eggleston, Pierce Jones, Frank Littleboy, E. Louden, Duke, E. Holt, Norman Rumbelow, and Z. Ingold.

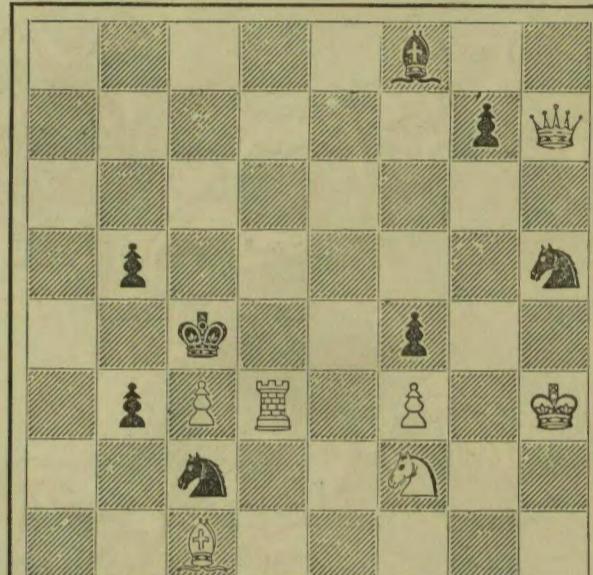
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1937.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Kt 4th B takes Kt  
2. R to Q 5th (ch) K to B 6th  
3. Q takes P. Mate.

## PROBLEM NO. 1940.

By D. W. CLARK (Siberia).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following highly interesting Game occurred in the Match, recently concluded, between Messrs. BLACKBURN and GUNZBERG. The games were contested on even terms, but Mr. Blackburn yielded the odds of two points out of seven.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. B.)  
1. P to K 4th P to Q B 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. P to Q 4th P takes P  
4. Kt takes P P to K 3rd  
5. Kt takes Kt

This continuation leads to simple positions, and is not so effective a line of attack as 6. Kt to Q Kt 5th.

6. B to Q 3rd Kt P takes Kt  
7. Castles Kt to B 3rd  
8. P to K 5th P to Q 4th  
9. P to K B 4th Kt to Q B 4th  
10. K to R sq B to K 2nd  
11. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B  
12. Q takes Kt Castles  
13. R to K B 3rd P to K B 3rd  
14. R to R 3rd P to Kt 3rd  
15. B to Q 2nd R to Q Kt sq  
16. P to Q Kt 3rd R to K B 2nd  
17. R to K Sq

A resource that at once frustrates the plan of attack to which White has committed himself.

22. Kt to B 6th (ch) B takes Kt  
23. Q takes B B takes P  
24. R takes B

An unfortunate mistake, which loses the exchange on the Kt 5th, and the game eventually. His best course, however, was to continue with 24. Q takes K P, to which Black may reply with 24. Q to Q 3rd, when, as the Bishop cannot be taken with either Queen or Rook, there is no advantage on either side.

24. Q to Q 3rd  
25. Q to Q 3rd Q takes R  
26. P to Q B 3rd P to Q B 5th,  
17. P takes P and White resigned.

Played between Messrs. MAUDE and HELLWIG at the Moscow Chess Club.

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. H.)  
17. Q to Kt 3rd

The exchange of Queens would have been no disadvantage to White in this position, but the move in the text is probably more embarrassing to the adversary.

17. P takes P Kt to K 4th

This and the following move of Black are well designed to get rid of the formidable Bishop.

18. B takes P Kt to K 4th

19. R to B 4th P to B 4th  
20. B takes Kt Q takes B  
21. Kt to B 4th Q to K 7th  
22. Kt to Q 6th B to Q 2nd  
23. R to K 4th Q to Q 6th  
24. R to Q sq P to B 5th  
25. R takes Q P takes Q  
26. P takes P Kt to R 3rd  
27. R to K 7th B to Q 3rd  
28. Kt to B 5th R to K Kt sq  
29. R to Q 6th K to R sq  
30. Kt takes R P R to K B sq  
31. Kt to B 7th (ch) K to Kt sq  
32. Kt to Q 8th R to B 3rd

These exchanges are all to White's advantage, and he ultimately wins through his superiority in Pawns.

The British Chess Magazine improves each month in quality and quantity.

The April number contains forty-two pages of matter, comprising games with notes by Messrs. Wayte, R. H. and Long, twenty problems on diagrams, reviews of new books, and the home and foreign news of the chess world.

Mr. Edward Marks, who has recently commenced a series of chess articles in Society, announces that he is preparing for the press a collection of end-games under the title of "Chess Tatics." The book will contain 250 diagrams, with solutions. Intending subscribers should address Mr. Marks, Broadway-chambers, London, S.W.

A match is being arranged between a representative team from the Oxford University Chess Club and the fourth-class players of the City Club.

## COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD CLYDE.

Shakspeare, who has supplied so many quotations appropriate to so many occasions, unconsciously provided the best epitaph for the monument of him whose career is set forth in the two volumes containing *The Life of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde*, by Lieut.-General Shadwell, C.B. (William Blackwood and Sons), two large volumes, which might have been twice as large, without diminishing the interest. "O, farewell, honest soldier," says Marcellus to the sentry in the opening scene of "Hamlet," and those simple words would have formed a very suitable and expressive inscription for the stone placed over the last resting-place of a British hero whose chief characteristic it was to be an honest soldier. The life of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, is, professionally regarded, the very best example, perhaps, that young officers, without money or interest to aid them, can keep before their eyes for their imitation and encouragement. He certainly had an iron constitution to work upon, and that is a natural gift which is not conferred upon everybody; and he had probably a greater share of personal gallantry than falls to the lot of most mortal men. But it was neither to his iron constitution nor to his gallantry, nor to a combination of the two, that he owed his bâton of Field-Marshal and his tomb in Westminster Abbey; those qualities would, in any case, have availed him much, but the chief causes of his success are to be surmised from the motto he assumed for the guidance of his conduct. This motto was found written on the fly-leaf of a memorandum-book belonging to him, and thus it ran, in German: "Durch die Geduld, Vernunft, und Zeit, Wird möglich die Unmöglichkeit." This encouraging hint inspired him and supported him until, in his case also, the impossible became a possibility and a reality; until, by dint of patience, sound sense, and long service, not, of course, without conspicuous daring and skill, the carpenter's son, the penniless subaltern, who had accomplished the incredible feat of living upon his bare pay, rose to the rank of a Field-Marshal and a Peer, of whom it was truly recorded that he died "lamented by the Queen, the Army, and the People." Indeed, it is doubtful whether any British soldier, or any British sailor, save Nelson, was ever more popular than he; for he was honourably known as in a special manner the friend of the private soldier, whom he did not regard as a mere instrument to be used for the furtherance of his own glory and the promotion of his own fortunes. His first care was for his men; and the over-caution with which he was sometimes charged was due in no small degree to his regard for them.

It may seem a little late in the day to write the life of Lord Clyde, some seventeen or eighteen years after his death; but his own modesty, for which he was always noted, is partly responsible for the delay, and, on the other hand, the delay itself is rather an advantage than a disadvantage, for it is well that the memories of such men should be revived long after their good swords are rust, their bones are dust, and their souls are with the saints, we trust. And of such revival there is less chance when all that is known about them is printed and published immediately after their death, hastily perused and speedily forgotten.

The tale of Lord Clyde's services may be summed up in a few words. Fifty years' hard work, with an accompaniment of wounds, fevers, ague, and other maladies, from the date of his presence at the battle of Vimiero, or Vimiera, in 1808, to that of the pacification of India, in 1858. In the meanwhile he had led the forlorn hope at St. Sebastian, faced the pestilence that stalketh at noonday for seven years in the West Indies, resisted the temptation of "loot" in China, in 1842, contributed not a little to secure the ultimate triumph of the British arms against the dangerous Sikhs in the Indian campaign of 1848-9, commanded the Highland Brigade at the ever memorable battle of the Alma, and during the whole of the Crimean expedition, up to the appointment of Sir William Codrington to the chief command, and, above all, had proceeded at a moment's notice to India, and won the title, if he had chosen to assume it, not only of Lord Clyde, but Lord Clyde "of Lucknow."

Many stories have been current about Lord Clyde's origin, and about his real name; and to them, as usual, the proverb may be applied which says that "there's no smoke without fire." Lord Clyde's name, it appears, was not Colin Campbell, but Colin Maciver. His mother's name, however, was Campbell; and when his uncle, Colonel John Campbell, introduced him to the Duke of York, the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, to have his name put down for a commission, the Duke remarked that he supposed the boy was "another of the clan," and entered his name as "Colin Campbell," which name he always afterwards bore. Lord Clyde, it seems, was never married; he had a sister, however, and the anxiety he showed to secure her independence is not a little to his honour. Indeed, he had two sisters, but only one, Marjory Alicia, is mentioned with any frequency in the volumes. He was the eldest of four children born to John and Agnes Maciver, and grandson of a gentleman who lost his estate in consequence of being "out in the '45," and who afterwards removed with his family to Glasgow, "where John, Lord Clyde's father, who followed the trade of a carpenter, settled after marriage." The ancestry, however, of such a man as Lord Clyde, are of little importance; he might have said, as Marshal Lannes said to the French nobleman who displayed ancestral portraits with great pride, and with a view of overawing the Marshal, "Ah! that is all very well, but I am an ancestor."

His qualities were not brilliant, but solid; and he so far resembled the "Iron Duke" that he set duty and discipline before everything else. He was nicknamed, half derisively and half admiringly, "Old Kuberdar-Take care," but the name goes to prove that "he was a master of his art." We are bidden to remember that "he was successful in all he undertook," and that "all his plans were laid with deliberate care, so that when the blow fell it fell heavily." He clearly won the greatest respect from his French comrades, General Vinoy and others, in the Crimea, and the Prussian General von Blumenthal bears the highest testimony to his military sagacity, and owns to having "profited a great deal by his conversation."

Lord Clyde, moreover, knew how to win the heart of the private soldier; witness the request he made to Lord Raglan, after the battle of the Alma, in presence of the Highland Brigade, that he might be allowed to wear the Highland bonnet during the rest of the campaign. Witness also his meeting with the old discharged soldier whom he recognised, whose name and even number he remembered, after all the years that had elapsed since they lay wounded, side by side, at St. Sebastian, and who deprecated any pecuniary present, saying: "No, Sir Colin, that's not what I want, Sir; but you'll be going to Shorncliffe to inspect the dépôt there. I have a son in the Inniskillings quartered at that station, and if you will call him out, and say that you knew his father, that is what I could wish." An anecdote equally creditable to the old soldier and to Sir Colin, illustrative of the perfect understanding and mutual respect which always appear to have existed between Lord Clyde and those who served under him.

An excellent portrait embellishes the first of the two volumes, which, by-the-way, are liberally provided with very useful maps.

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